

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3482.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1894.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.
Burlington House, London, W.
The NEXT ANNUAL MEETING of the ASSOCIATION will be held at OXFORD, commencing on WEDNESDAY, August 8.
President Elect.
The Most Hon. the MARQUIS of SALISBURY, K.G. D.C.L. F.R.S.,
Chancellor of the University of Oxford.
Information about local arrangements may be obtained from the Local Secretaries, the Museum, Oxford.
G. GRIFFITH, Assistant General Secretary.

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OCTOBER 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1894.

OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

TUESDAY MORNING.—'ELIJAH.'

TUESDAY EVENING.

BERLIOZ' 'LE TRUIMU.'
BRAHMS' SECOND SYMPHONY.
MACKENZIE'S NAUTICAL OVERTURE 'BRITANNIA.'
LISZT'S FOURTH RHAPSODY.

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DR. HUBERT PARRY'S NEW ORATORIO 'KING SAUL.'
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WEDNESDAY EVENING.

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Applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be sent on or before September 1st next, to the undersigned, from whom further particulars can be obtained on application being made by letter.

GEO. MELLOR, Secretary Municipal Technical School.
Paradise-street, Birmingham.

SCHOOL of ART, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.

The Committee require the services of a HEAD MASTER. All applications to be received by the 24th inst.
For full particulars apply to J. G. KEMPT, Honorary Secretary, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

BOROUGH of PLYMOUTH.—The Technical Instruction Committee invite applications for the appointment of HEAD MASTER of the Science, Technological, and Commercial Department of their Science, Art, and Technical Schools. He must hold a University Degree, and be highly qualified in Chemistry, Physics, and Mechanical subjects. He will be required to take charge at the commencement of the Autumn Term. Salary 500l. per annum.

A statement of duties can be obtained on application to the Secretary. Applications, stating age, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, together with the names and addresses of three referees, to be forwarded on or before the 1st of August.

F. J. WEBB, Secretary.
Technical Schools, Plymouth, July 2nd, 1894.

PLYMOUTH TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.—The Committee invite applications for the appointment of ASSISTANT MASTER on the Art Side. Candidates must hold the Art Master's Certificate in Group I, and have had experience in teaching the subjects included in that Group.

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F. J. WEBB, Secretary.
July 2nd, 1894.

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Applicants must state their qualification for the Post. For particulars of duties and emoluments apply to Mr. Welch, Clerk to the Governors, Market Lavington, Devizes.

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Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, with copies of testimonials of recent date, and marked "Application for _____," must be sent not later than Tuesday, July 24th, 1894.

J. T. RILEY, D.Sc., Director of Studies.
Town Hall, Hull, July 10th, 1894.

LATYMER FOUNDATION, HAMMERSMITH.

HEAD MASTER will be REQUIRED NEXT JANUARY for the NEW LATYMER UPPER SCHOOL for BOYS, HAMMERSMITH. Salary 120l. and 11l. Capitation Fee, with 600l. Old House provided. Age under 35. The School is built for 300 Boys.—Application for information, &c., to be sent, not later than October 1st, to Mr. T. W. FLEWELL, Clerk to the Governors, 233, Hammersmith-road, W. Personal canvassing of the Governors is strictly prohibited. Election early in November.

THE WELSH INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION ACT.

CARDIFF SCHEME.
The Governors are prepared to receive applications for the POST of HEAD MISTRESS of the GIRLS' INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL under the above Scheme.

The Scheme provides for a fixed yearly stipend of 150l. and a Capitation Grant. When the total remuneration exceeds 600l. per annum it may be subject to revision.

Intending applicants may obtain particulars of the appointment from the CLERK to the GOVERNORS, who will also supply Copies of the Scheme. Applications, accompanied by not less than three testimonials, and marked on cover "Head Mistress," must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than 12 noon on Monday, the 30th inst.

By order of the Governors.
DAVID SHEPHERD, Clerk.
1, Frederick Street, Cardiff, July 10, 1894.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.

The Council invite applications for the APPOINTMENT of MISTRESS of METHOD, who shall be also ASSISTANT LECTURER in EDUCATION. Salary 150l.—Full particulars of duties, &c., may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, together with copies of testimonials, must be sent on or before September 1st.

T. MORTIMER GREEN, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.

The Council invite applications for the Post (vacated by Prof. Holman on his appointment as one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools) of MASTER of METHOD, who shall be also Lecturer in Education. Salary 250l.—Full particulars of duties may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, together with copies of testimonials, must be sent on or before September 1st.

T. MORTIMER GREEN, Registrar.

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JAMES RAFTER, Secretary.

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Professors.

F. Althaus, Ph.D.—German.

T. Hudson Beare, B.Sc. Assoc. M.Inst.C.E. F.R.S.E.—Mechanical Engineering.

Cecil Bendall, M.A.—Sanskrit.

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SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1894.

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LITERATURE

Memoirs to serve for the History of Napoleon I. from 1802 to 1815. By Baron Claude François de Méneval. Translated and annotated by Robert H. Sherard. Vol. III. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THE interest of Méneval's third volume centres round the Empress Marie Louise. He has much to say, no doubt, about the Moscow campaign, and the advance of the Allies on Paris, but his criticisms of the military operations can hardly be called new. Incidentally he tells some good stories: how, for example, Napoleon won over the Empress of Austria, who came to Dresden "armed with her dignity as a beautiful woman and an empress, full of prejudices against the man to whom the Austrian monarchy owed its greatest humiliation." Again, although Méneval acquits Berthier of having garbled despatches, he gives curious instances of the Major-General's conduct during the invasion of Russia:—

"The Emperor would often blame him for his carelessness in my presence. 'Berthier,' he used to say to him, 'I would give an arm to have you at Grosbois. Not only are you no good, but you are actually in my way.' After these little quarrels Berthier would sulk, and refuse to come to dinner (he was Napoleon's habitual table-fellow). The Emperor would then send for him, and would not sit down to dinner until he had come; he would put his arms round his neck, tell him that they were inseparable, &c., would chaff him about Madame Visconti, and in the end would seat him at table opposite him."

The secretary roundly declares that after the battle of Dresden several generals in the French army were actuated by a spirit of hidden opposition which paralyzed the Emperor's efforts. He is prone to attach exaggerated importance to incidents; but he is right in dwelling on Napoleon's sudden illness as the cause of the escape of the Allies and the destruction of Vandamme.

The Empress Marie Louise was a childish person, and her husband treated her as a child. Her fright when detected in the act of making an omelette, and Napoleon's clumsy efforts to play the amateur cook, were thoroughly characteristic of both.

But the following passage from a letter which she wrote to Méneval, after she had been sent to open the harbour at Cherbourg, explains her better than any amount of comment:—

"The basin was opened yesterday, but the fine moment at which the water burst in with a rush and a roar happened just at the time when everybody was at dinner, and nobody saw it, and as misfortune never comes alone, I also missed seeing the fireworks."

The Minister of Marine, it may be noted, had been instructed to amuse the Empress during her stay at Cherbourg. At the same time, these pages show conclusively that her conduct at the supreme crisis was less weak than some historians have imagined. She took the resolution to retire from Paris in pursuance of the Emperor's express orders, and must, therefore, be held blameless for that blunder. Yet childish instinct guided the young King of Rome aright when he clung to the balustrade, and cried, "I don't want to leave my house; I don't want to go away; since papa is absent it is I who am the master." Nevertheless, Marie Louise, even after she had passed into Austrian hands, was evidently most anxious for the Emperor's safety, and would gladly have rejoined him at Elba. Méneval does her no more than justice when he admits that the influences brought to bear were almost overwhelming, and that the game of alternate bribes and threats was played with cynical skill. The sinister ascendancy of Count Neipperg, whom the Empress eventually married, had begun some time before the Hundred Days, and we get an excellent idea of the man:—

"Count Neipperg was not, it must be said, particularly well favoured. A black bandage covered the deep cicatrice of a wound by which he had lost an eye, but this disadvantage disappeared when one looked at him attentively. This wound rather suited the ensemble of his face, which had a martial character. His hair was of a light blonde colour, scanty and curly. His glance was bright and penetrating. His features were neither vulgar nor distinguished; taken together they betokened a clever and subtle man. His complexion, full-coloured on the whole, lacked in freshness, it was marked with the impress of the fatigues of war and his numerous wounds. He was of the middle height, and well-built, and the elegance of his figure was heightened by the loose cut of the Hungarian uniform. General Neipperg was at that time about forty-two years old. This man played so important a part in Marie Louise's life, and exercised so great an influence on her destiny, that I must try and explain what were the qualities with which he won her confidence. His general appearance was an amiable one, mingled with alacrity and gravity. His manners were polite, insinuating, and flattering. He possessed agreeable talents and was a good musician. Active, clever, possessed of little scruple, he knew how to conceal his acuteness under an exterior of simplicity. He expressed himself and wrote with grace. He added to much tact a spirit of observation, and he knew how to listen, listening with studied attention to what was said to him. His face would now assume a caressing expression, and now his glance would seek to fathom the secret thoughts. He was as clever in reading the designs of others as he was prudent in the conduct of his own. Adding to the outward signs of modesty an immense vanity and ambition, he never spoke of himself. He was brave in war, and his many wounds show that he had not spared himself."

Neipperg's alleged boast, "I hope to be on the most intimate terms with her before six months are out, and soon to be her husband," reads very doubtfully; and he may or may not have been the adulterine son of a French count. On the other hand, the advice attributed to Marie Louise's spirited grandmother, the Queen of Sicily, bears the stamp of authenticity. If the wife was not allowed to see Napoleon, she ought to tie her bedsheets to her window and escape under disguise. Possibly the remark "When a woman's married it's for life" did not come with particular consistency from Queen Caroline's mouth; but we can well believe that she had forgiven the Emperor his former persecutions, which happened when "she was fifteen years younger."

Méneval's fidelity to his master while attending Marie Louise at Vienna, and the cleverness with which he transmitted news to Elba, are beyond all praise. He is right, we consider, in holding that the Allies did not treat Marie Louise and her son any too generously, even though the establishment of a Napoleonic dynasty at Parma would have been a risky step. Anyhow the Emperor of Austria acted brutally in separating the child from his attached guardian Madame de Montesquiou, and there is deep pathos in the little boy's final whisper, "M. Méva, you will tell him [Napoleon] that I am still very fond of him." In the time of trial Méneval was found at his master's side, and his description of Paris before and after Waterloo has many picturesque touches. Take, for instance, the parting of Carnot and Napoleon:—

"I can still see him taking leave of the Emperor, who was leaving the Elysée to go to La Malmaison. He halted at the top of the stairs which led down into the garden, and there this austere citizen, yielding to the excess of his emotion, threw himself on Napoleon's neck and leant his head on his shoulder to hide the tears which were streaming from his eyes."

Méneval firmly believed that the Emperor appeared to him after death in a waking vision. His only words were, "Let us go to dinner."

The numerous quotations which we have given show that Mr. Sherard's translation cannot be called better than respectable. He is frequently content to use Gallicisms when English equivalents are not far to seek, nor can Americanisms, such as "Minister Talleyrand," be commended. Nevertheless he has done well to render Méneval's 'Memoirs' accessible to readers in this country.

Scotch Deerhounds and their Masters. By George Cupples. (Blackwood & Sons.)

It is difficult to say how a book of this kind should be treated, for, starting with the history of the hounds and their aptitude for the chase, we are led into all manner of matters concerning their masters, and have to tread carefully amidst pitfalls, ethnological and philological. That the author was an enthusiast is plain from nearly every page of his book, and his admiration of the Celts was but little less than his love of their hounds; hence we must be prepared to meet with some repining at modern usage, which dispenses largely with canine

assistance, and to find the art of shooting somewhat captiously criticized. In truth, what Mr. Cupples calls "the native glory of Highland hill-sport" is quickly passing away, and with it the noble race of hounds which were essential to its enjoyment. He looks forward, however, with hope that in other parts of the world, where there is more room for man and beast, the old form of sport may prevail, and that in consequence the breed may be preserved.

We may with the author assume that the hounds accompanied their masters to Scotland at some remote period; also that in the early days, when weapons consisted of a pike, a rude knife, or at best of bows and arrows, swift and powerful dogs, capable of quickly bringing a wounded stag to bay, or even of coursing and pulling down an unwounded one, were essential to success. Hence in breeding every care would be taken to combine speed with silence and strength; and so the race attained great perfection during the earlier days of firearms. The first deterioration probably occurred when the Highlands were depopulated for sheep. The forests were then curtailed, and the dogs, instead of having many homes in the glens, were naturally kept only by the greater lairds who still had sufficient land over which they could hunt. Besides, early in the century these lairds and their followers were in many instances absent from home, fighting our battles under Wellington. Some were killed, others were impoverished, and a result seems to have been the threatened extinction of their deerhounds. Nevertheless various strains were preserved, notably those of Glengarry, Lochiel, Farquharson of Invercauld, the Duke of Gordon, and Lord Seaforth; whilst Presbyterian minister and Roman Catholic priest alike assisted to support the breed. After the peace in 1815, when the Saxon began to invade the Highlands every autumn for sport, there was some revival of the breed; but now again, partly owing to the restricted size of the forests, mainly, however, to the increased perfection of sporting rifles, demand for deerhounds is reduced, and supply must follow the inexorable law. We may, with Mr. Cupples, regret the prospect of losing a breed so noble and so handsome, yet we cannot for a moment agree with him as to the desirability of their presence in modern deer forests. There are, no doubt, places and occasions where they may still be used with advantage; but in most localities, if often slipped, they would do more harm than good.

Much may, however, be said in favour of deerhounds for sport in other parts of the world: in Australia, the United States, and Canada, circumstances seem propitious; whilst, with some care to guard against the climate, their use may be extended to India, and perhaps to South America and Africa.

The author has a great deal that is interesting (the result evidently of much study) to say about the origin and history of the dogs and their masters. He claims kin "between the living 'wild' Albanians and Circassians on the one hand, and the living 'wild' Irish or quiet Gaël or quiet Welsh on the other." And going back to the far-off ages, he moralizes over the

"fragments of pottery, the unaccountable perforated pebble, or the very flake of flint-like arrow-head," which declare that their dead owner was akin to ourselves, and concludes that if there be truth in ethnology, "the silence of those primitive people is but a sleep....which will yet be broken by the Archangel's trumpet-call."

From this imperfect sketch we trust it will appear that the volume contains much to interest a variety of readers. It would in many places be improved by judicious abridgment, and some of the sentences are involved and obscure, which is strange, as Mr. Cupples followed the profession of letters with success.

The three illustrations—portraits of Bran and Luffa with the reproduction from bronze of Gelert—are works of art of a high order; indeed, the whole volume is most handsomely turned out, margin, type, and paper alike entitling it to take a position amongst *éditions de luxe*.

The First Divorce of Henry VIII. as told in the State Papers. By Mrs. Hope. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by F. A. Gasquet, D.D. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE story of Henry VIII.'s divorce from his first wife was told three years ago by Mr. Froude after his own particular fashion, for the benefit, as we then said, of those who knew no better. The present volume, which treats the subject from a diametrically opposite point of view, was at that time in MS., and its author was dead. It is supposed to have been the first portion of a larger work which she had in contemplation, as, indeed, it can hardly be imagined that any one, especially a lady, could love for its own sake the unpleasant matter with which it deals. It is right, however, to look facts in the face, and this, at least, may be said for Mrs. Hope, that she does not write as one who had previous crotchets to defend, and, whatever may be thought of her bias, she does not evade plain facts, use garbled extracts, or indulge in palpable sophistries. The book is perfectly honest, and it is the first honest attempt to gather the whole of the essential facts and present them in popular form. In preparing the work for the press Dr. Gasquet has been at the pains to verify all the author's references and supply foot-notes of his own, which in some rare instances tend to modify statements in the text. He adds also a few important criticisms in his introduction on certain points misapprehended both by the author and by others as to the acknowledgment of supremacy in Convocation.

In calling this book the first honest attempt to gather the essential facts, it must be understood that we pass no sweeping judgment upon older historians, like Burnet, Collier, and others. They could not write that which they did not know, and even the contents of our own State Papers were very imperfectly known in those days, facts of the highest importance in connexion with this subject having only come to light in our time from the researches carried on at Simancas, Venice, and Vienna for the publications of the Master of the Rolls. These disclosures are in many cases such as would have been previously pronounced incredible; but the manner in which the facts are re-

ported leaves no doubt whatever of their truth. If the confidential despatches of the ambassadors of foreign courts are not to be trusted in matters of which it was their duty carefully to ascertain the truth, it is hard to say what kind of information may be accepted without misgiving. And the fulness of supply from these new sources is such that it is hardly necessary now to resort to the Abana and Pharpar of former days to quench the historic thirst. The new fountains excel the old quite as much in purity as in abundance; and the most serious defect that we can see in Mrs. Hope's work is that even she does not seem to have been fully alive to this. Her study of the diplomatic history of the period appears to have begun at the point when the divorce itself became the subject of diplomacy. As for the causes which brought it on, she relies upon Harpsfield and Sanders (or Sander, as his recent translator Mr. Lewis calls him), and adheres to the old-fashioned view of Wolsey's inordinate ambition.

The result is that while the matter of this book is generally good, the initial framework is decidedly weak. The new wine is put into old bottles, and the bottles look very much inclined to break. There may, of course, be something to be said for old views yet; but they should not be advanced again as if they had never been discredited. To be told nowadays that the divorce was all Wolsey's doing, to revenge himself on the Emperor for not getting him made Pope; that he intended the King to marry a French princess, but that the King, who "for nearly a year could not twist his intellect and conscience" to agree to it (bless us all, then King Hal surely was not quite so bad as he is painted!), at last fell a victim to Anne Boleyn's allurements; that before this, in 1525, when Archbishop Warham wrote to Wolsey, alluding to some "great matter of the King's Grace" as disturbing the public mind, he meant the intended repudiation of Katherine of Arragon, and yet that in 1527 "Katherine was kept in ignorance" of the first formal proceedings actually taken against her—all this is really a little too much, especially after a very different view of the whole story has been carefully traced from point to point by the evidence of contemporary letters. Mrs. Hope might surely have paid some attention to Prof. Brewer's elaborate examination of the whole subject, and, if she found it necessary to dispute his conclusions, might have advanced arguments against them. She has, indeed, picked out of Prof. Brewer's work such points as she thought convenient, but she clearly has not studied as a whole his introduction to the fourth volume of the 'Calendar.'

But we are dealing with a posthumous work, and it is only reasonable to suppose that if the author had herself been able to see it through the press some of the earlier chapters would have been rewritten. As it is, we would rather urge the intelligent reader not to judge the whole book by what is really a flimsy and occasionally inconsistent preamble. For the main story, from the trial before the legates in England, is really very well worked out, and the fact only increases our regret that it is damaged at the commencement. Errors occur elsewhere that might have been corrected by

the editor; as at p. 277, where Cromwell is said to be "now made Earl of Essex" in 1532, four years before he was even created a baron, and eight years before he was raised to that earldom. But inadvertences like this do little to impair the value of a succinct account of a controversy so momentous in its ultimate issues.

Of course it will be understood that Mrs. Hope writes from a Roman Catholic point of view. After the year 1530, when the King first threatened to throw off his spiritual allegiance to the Pope, she finds that Englishmen lost their ancient liberties, which, curiously enough, they only regained, in her opinion, by the Revolution of 1688. At least such seems the natural interpretation when she says that from the former date was established "a cruel despotism, under which the nation groaned for above one hundred and fifty years, and which was at last thrown off only through civil war and revolution." We are not quite so clear about the exact beginning or end of a despotism; but we admit that with the divorce question Henry's cruelty and tyranny passed former bounds and became extreme. How shamefully he isolated Katherine even before he divorced her! How he cut her off from friends and comforts, and allowed no one to visit her who could tell her news, while he and Anne Boleyn had their spies upon her, who watched and reported all she said and did! Every sympathizer with the injured Queen was banished from the Court, and Katherine, alone and unaided, had to answer deputation after deputation of bishops and lords sent to remonstrate with her for bringing upon the realm the humiliation of the King's citation to Rome. These and many other facts, well known now to the studious inquirer, have never before been presented to the general public in an easy and readable form. Those who wish to learn the true story of Henry's reign at its most momentous crisis and the true beginnings of the English Reformation ought certainly to possess the volume.

Beatha Aodha Ruaidh uí Domhnaill: the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell (1586-1602). By Lughaidh O'Clery. Edited by the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J. (Dublin, Sealy, Briers & Walker.)

THE author and the subject of this biography are both interesting characters, and are both clearly portrayed in it—Lughaidh O'Clery as a native Irish man of letters, and Hugh O'Donnell as a typical Irish chief. The O'Clerys were hereditary men of letters, and for eight generations flourished in Ulster, holding land, as hereditary historians of O'Donnell, at Kilbarron on the southern coast of Donegal, where the ruins of their home may still be seen. Literary remains in the Irish language of at least ten O'Clerys are extant. Three—Michael, Cuchoigeriche, and Conaire—were part authors of the great historical compilation commonly called 'The Annals of the Four Masters,' and Michael has generally been regarded as the chief of the company of Irish scholars who produced the book. Cuchoigeriche, his kinsman, was the scribe of the manuscript of the biography now published, and Lughaidh, its author, was Cuchoigeriche's father. He was as skilful

in verse as in prose. At the beginning of the seventeenth century a literary controversy took place between the poets of the south and those of the north of Ireland as to the comparative literary and historical merits of the south and north. This controversy, which is more readable than the Bowles controversy on the poetry of Pope, was carried on in verse, and is called in Irish 'Iomairbhagh na Bhfileadh' or 'Contention of the Bards.' About a dozen poets engaged in it, and Lughaidh O'Clery was the greatest representative of the side of the north.

Some hundreds of his verses are preserved in the British Museum, and their interest will, no doubt, be made clear to general readers when the detailed catalogue of the Irish manuscripts in the Museum appears, a work which, if sufficiently full, will treble the value of the collection for historical purposes. Lughaidh was unacquainted with the English language, but was a scholar of great learning in Irish history, and of good general education. He was the trusted friend of the chief whose life he wrote, so that from a literary as well as from an historical point of view the work is of great interest. It is a genuine piece of Irish writing intended for Irish readers, and unadulterated by any foreign feeling. The translation was originally made by Edward O'Reilly, the author of the Irish dictionary published in 1821. He was a man who acquired the Irish language in adult life, and to whose industry every subsequent student of Irish has been indebted. His works are not free from inaccuracies, and his dictionary has often been unjustly derided. A better has yet to be produced, and even the scientific 'Irische Wörterbuch' of Windisch will often be found a less useful aid in discovering the meaning of Irish compositions. However this may be, O'Reilly perceived the interest of Lughaidh's book and translated it while it was in the library of William Monck Mason. Father Murphy in his preface states that Patrick O'Clery, a descendant of Lughaidh, lent O'Reilly the book about 1817, and that "at his death, in spite of O'Clery's protest, it was sold to W. M. Mason"; but O'Reilly himself, who was in every way trustworthy, says that the original was in 1820 in the library of Monck Mason. It is now in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy.

After furnishing brief particulars of the descent of Hugh, who was born in 1573, and was the eldest son of another Hugh O'Donnell and his wife, daughter of James Mac Donnell, Lord of the Isles, the life relates how Sir John Perrott, Lord Justice of Ireland, plotted to carry off the boy. An English ship came to Rathmullen in Lough Swilly. Hugh and some of his friends went on board, and were entertained, when suddenly all were driven below and the ship set sail, and carried the young chief to Dublin, where he was lodged in the Castle. There he remained for three years and three months, till one night with some companions he managed to escape and got beyond Slieve Roe, as the mountain now known as the Three Rock was then called. Here Hugh was so footsore that he could not go on, so his companions took leave of him, and he sent to Felim O'Toole for help; but

Felim concluded that he might as well gain a reward as any one else, and so delivered the runaway to the Council in Dublin, and Hugh was again imprisoned in the Castle. On Christmas Eve, 1592, with two sons of Shane O'Neill, he escaped, and again took refuge on the far side of Slieve Roe. He sent to Fiach Mac Hugh O'Beirne, in Glenmalire of Wicklow, a deadly enemy of the English. Fiach sent an escort at once, and found Hugh and Art O'Neill (for Henry had got lost in the darkness) in a wretched plight:

"They had neither cloaks nor plaids, nor clothing for protection under their bodies, to save them from the cold and frost of the sharp winter season, but the bed-clothes under their fair skins and the pillows under their heads were supports heaped up, white-bordered, of hailstones freezing all round them, and attaching their light coats and shirts of fine linen thread to their bodies, and their large shoes and the fastenings to their legs and feet, so that they seemed to the men that had come not to be human beings at all, but just like sods of earth covered up by the snow, because they did not perceive motion in their limbs, but just as if they were dead, and they were nearly so."

Art O'Neill died, and Hugh lost his two great toes from frostbite. Fiach took care of him, and after a time he rode north with one follower, an O'Hagan who knew English, and guided him through Meath to Armagh, and so to Dungannon, where Hugh O'Neill entertained him and sent him on with an escort to his own country of Tirconnell. In 1592 a great gathering of most of the clans of Tirconnell was held at Kilmacrenan, where on May 3rd Hugh's father resigned, and Hugh was inaugurated as chief by O'Firghil the erenach. The rock on which he was inaugurated may be seen to this day, and obscure relatives of this erenach still live in the district. They can, perhaps, boast the longest local residence of any family in Europe, for they were undoubtedly in the district of Kilmacrenan in the sixth century, and fostered St. Columba in his childhood. Hugh's first act as chief was to march against Turlough Luineach O'Neill, and thenceforward he led a life of war till 1602, when, after the defeat at Kinsale, he fled to Spain, and died at Simancas.

There are spirited accounts of many frays, and of the great battles of Belathabuidhe and of Corshliabh. The unsettled state of the north of Ireland, the hostility of septs of the same clan, even in presence of a common enemy, the expulsion of old clans by new and stronger ones, the characters of the chiefs and of their followers, are illustrated in this most interesting narrative. It does for Ulster what the 'Caithreim Thordelbhaigh,' which is about to be published by the Cambridge University Press, does for Thomond, and whoever studies these two original compositions of pure Irish historical writers will obtain full and first-hand information on the state of Irish society, and the general character of the people who were brought up among unaltered Irish institutions, and who in language, in usages, in virtues, and in failings were intensely national, one part of that nationality being the belief that the true nation, before which all others should bow, was the chief's or the historian's particular clan or assemblage of clans.

Scottish antiquaries will be interested in the description of a contingent brought by MacLeod to the service of O'Donnell:—

"These were recognized among the Irish soldiers by the difference of their arms and clothing, their habits and accent, for their exterior dress was mottled cloaks to the calf of the leg with ties and fastenings. Their girdles were over the loins outside the cloaks. Many of them had swords with hafts of horn, large, fit for war, from their shoulders. It was necessary for the soldier to put his two hands together at the very haft of his sword when he would strike a blow with it. Others of them had bows of carved wood strong for use, with well seasoned strings of hemp, and arrows sharp-pointed, whizzing in flight."

The Irish text is printed in a clear Irish type, with many verbal errors, but perhaps not more than may reasonably be expected in a first printed edition, and with few of great importance. By rendering the work accessible, Father Murphy has done such good service to Irish history that students will not feel inclined to observe faults either in his long introduction or in his brief notes.

TWO BOOKS OF VERSE.

Cuckoo Songs. By Katharine Tynan Hinkson. (Mathews & Lane.)

Songs without Notes. By Lewis Morris. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THERE is always a certain vague charm about Miss Katharine Tynan's verse (to call her by the name under which she is generally known), but it is a charm so faint and fluctuating, after all, that one can scarcely include her among the more notable poets of the day. Her work is very feminine and very pretty, and there are moments when it becomes almost exquisite. But these moments are as rare as they are brief, although meanwhile there is an always pleasant supply of more than usually agreeable verse. She is at her best when she is most Irish; and here is a poem which has a really genuine note of pathos—the best poem in the volume, to our mind:—

AN ISLAND FISHERMAN.

I groan as I put out

My nets on the say,

To hear the little *girshas* shout,
Dancin' among the spray.

Ochone, the childher pass

An' lave us to our grief,

The stranger took my little lass

At the fall o' the leaf.

Why would you go so fast

With him you never knew!

In all the trouble that is past

I never frowned on you.

The light of my old eyes!

The comfort o' my heart!

Waitin' for me your mother lies

In blessed Innishart.

Her lone grave I keep

From all the cold world wide,

But you in life an' death will sleep

The stranger beside.

Ochone! my thoughts are wild;

But little blame I say;

An ould man hungerin' for his child,

Fishin' the livelong day

You will not run again

Laughin' to see me land.

O what was pain an' trouble then,

Holdin' your little hand?

Or when your head let fall

Its soft curls on my breast?

Why do the childher grow at all

To love the stranger best?

Here, and indeed everywhere in the book, is verse which has something of the note of real poetry. But how many people there are at the present day who can strike just one note of real poetry! and how undistinguishing such a feat is becoming! The poetry which takes hold on men—which, in Landor's phrase, "wrestles with and conquers Time"—is the poetry which expresses a personality. The rest may live gaily and prettily for its moment; but that is all. Contrast, for instance, the verse of Miss Tynan with that of another Irish poet, Mr. Yeats. Mr. Yeats, dealing as he does often with much that is abstract, has an individuality which is as marked as the particular manner in which he handles language and metre. His work is unmistakably himself, and the simplicity and subtlety of his work are the inevitable outcome of a nature singularly simple and subtle. But of Miss Tynan one merely realizes that she is a gifted woman of poetical temperament, who writes songs which she no doubt feels sincerely in writing. And that is altogether another matter.

On turning to the 'Songs without Notes' of Mr. Lewis Morris we find ourselves in quite a different atmosphere. Here there is not merely no trace of a personality, there is not even that general diffused poetic sensibility which we certainly find in Miss Tynan's work. In some of his earlier pieces Mr. Lewis Morris was occasionally felicitous, though never original; in this latest volume we can find nothing that can really be called poetry, and no verse that is even accomplished in manner or impressive in matter. The substance of the book is without novelty or force even as doctrine, the handling of the material is consistently feeble, and the workmanship is throughout ineffectual. This is a fair specimen of the manner:—

Forget the tired earth's plenitude of years,
Forget Time's weird Aeolian music sad;
Touch not a chord, think not a thought, but cheers
Lift high, lift only merry strains and glad.

The rhythm, whenever it leaves the safe iambic, jolts after this fashion:—

Now before and above him they dart,
With short flights and encouraging calls;
Now the poor pupil harmlessly falls,
Engrossed in his partly learnt art.

And, if we look for at least a certain profundity of thought or aptness of reflection, in default of more purely artistic qualities, we find little morals of this sort:—

Dark tragedies compass us every day
Tho' the skies are bright and the flowers are gay!

Anecdotes are told without any conception of where the poetical value of the story comes in; moral and theological problems, "proper for a sermon," are discussed without force of argument or attractiveness of setting forth; impressions are attempted without an eye for a picture, and lyrics without an ear for a melody; and throughout the whole book an entirely prosaic mind is seen at work on subjects which, for the most part, can only be called poetic by courtesy, because they are dealt with in verse. "The writer," we are informed in the preface, "once more submits to his many friends a volume, consisting mainly of lyrical verse." And that Mr. Lewis Morris is right in declaring that

he has "many friends" we can have no doubt after looking at the list of editions of his other books which is to be seen on the fly-leaf of this. Even the latest volume is in a fourth edition, and probably 'Songs without Notes' will sell as well as the others. Yet why do "many friends," if they have little taste for poetry, as is, indeed, evident, buy what is written in verse? The question is an extremely interesting one, but it is a question which seems impossible of solution.

Philosophy and Development of Religion. Being the Gifford Lectures delivered before the University of Edinburgh, 1894. By Otto Pfleiderer, D.D., Professor of Theology in the University of Berlin. 2 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

IN inviting Prof. Pfleiderer to deliver a set of lectures on the Gifford foundation, the University of Edinburgh has set a good example, which the other Scotch universities with a similar endowment would do well to imitate. The main difficulty, of course, lies in the fact that there are comparatively few persons in this country who appreciate lectures in a foreign language or would derive any benefit from them. But the difficulty has not proved insuperable in this case; and there is no reason why, with some assistance of the kind which Prof. Pfleiderer has received from Dr. Hastie, other distinguished foreigners should not have an opportunity of expounding their views to an English or Scottish audience under such favourable and attractive conditions as are afforded by these lectureships.

It must, however, be recognized that in appearing before an audience in this country Prof. Pfleiderer possesses several advantages. He is no stranger. His works on the philosophy and history of religion are well known here. His 'Paulinismus,' a contribution to the history of primitive Christian theology, and his 'Religions-philosophie' have been adequately rendered into English and are widely read. His 'Urchristenthum' has not, it appears, yet found a translator; but, on the other hand, his 'Evolution of Rational Theology since Kant,' which was published not very long ago, made its appearance in English. It may be said, therefore, that Prof. Pfleiderer enjoys as much reputation in this country as in his own, and that we are not unfamiliar with his philosophical tenets or the spirit and method in which he approaches the study of religion and religious phenomena. That his discourses should be in a large measure a repetition of what appears in his books is, we fear, inevitable. When, some nine years ago, he filled the post of Hibbert Lecturer he presented a *résumé* of the main views and opinions set forth in his 'Paulinismus.' In the same way a great part of the present volumes will be found to be substantially a restatement of the matter contained in his former works. Nor can it be said that this is an unprecedented feature of the Gifford Lectures.

Nevertheless, if they are taken by themselves, the present volumes are well worth perusal, for the matter which they contain is stated with considerable charm of exposition; and towards the close of the second

volume there are two or three suggestive essays in ecclesiastical history which are quite new to English readers. Of all the lectures delivered on the Gifford foundation—and they are fast becoming a considerable body of philosophical and religious literature—Prof. Pfeiderer's may, perhaps, be pronounced, from the distinctively Christian point of view, the most methodic and comprehensive, while they are undoubtedly second to none in learning and ability. They form an interesting, a very painstaking, and, when we make due allowance for inevitable differences of opinion on nearly every question of which they treat, a very praiseworthy attempt to cover the whole ground; to show, firstly, what rational account can be given of a belief in God, and, secondly, how the form of that belief known as the Christian faith took shape and developed itself in the actual history of mankind.

Prof. Pfeiderer's attempt to handle this vast theme is of an analytical character, and it claims to be scientific in the best sense of the word, in that it is at once philosophical and historical. "We know," he says,

"that every living thing unfolds its essential nature only in the whole course of its life, and hence that its state at the beginning least enables us to obtain a knowledge of its real nature. Whoever would describe the essence of the oak will not derive its marks from the acorn, but from the full grown tree; and whoever would obtain a knowledge of the essence of man will not limit himself to the observation of the infant, nor will he choose as his models the savages who are to be found in the crude state of nature.....In the highest representatives of the moral and intellectual culture of man he will find the criterion by which to judge of what the human species is by its constitution, or what its essence contains in itself.....The same holds good of Religion: its essence is least of all to be recognized in its historical beginnings; it reveals itself only through its actualisation in the course of its historical development, and most distinctly on [sic] the highest culminating point of that development, in Christianity. Only in so far as we give heed to the sum of the religious experiences of humanity as they culminate in Christianity, shall we be in a position for understanding objectively the essence of religion; and if we were to turn away from history, the great teacher in this sphere, we should not get beyond arbitrary hypotheses and empty abstractions."

It is obvious that, even if the particular method here employed be on philosophical grounds irreproachable, its application is not sufficiently wide; and in describing Christianity at the very outset as "the sum of the religious experiences of humanity," Prof. Pfeiderer starts with an assumption which must necessarily impart a strong bias to his argument throughout. He assumes that the characteristics of the Christian religion, as he understands them, with its "two sides of humility and trust, surrender and elevation, dependence and freedom," express the essence of religion, and that the more they come to a full and harmonious realization, so much the more does Christianity correspond to that essence. "In this," he says,

"we have the criterion by which we are able to estimate the relative value of the historical religions, and by which we can understand the law of their teleological development. Hence we shall no longer seek 'natural religion' in the

rude beginnings of history, and just as little in meagre abstractions from actual religion, which have never been actual."

It is in Christianity alone, he continues, that religion has historically unveiled its true nature, that it is found to correspond to the essence of man. But Christianity is the religion of only a portion of civilized mankind, and it is hardly to be disputed that the religious consciousness may be as deep and as intense in the highly intellectual followers of Buddha or of Confucius. The followers of Buddha number a quarter of the human race, and a philosopher who speaks of "the sum of religious experiences" and "the essence of religion" hardly goes the right way to work when he neglects so large and so important a section of the facts with which he has to deal.

But Prof. Pfeiderer is addressing a Christian audience. He defines his task in the earlier lectures as an attempt "to show that reason is so constituted in us that the consciousness of God necessarily proceeds out of its normal function"; in other words, that reason itself testifies of God. This conclusion is reached by a proof of the kind known as cosmological; not, indeed, that famous argument formulated by the schoolmen and denounced by Kant, but a "principle," expressed in the following terms. The external world, says Prof. Pfeiderer, shows to our thinking "a rational order of existing, an all-embracing truth," and the internal world "an all-determining end, or the ideal of the good."

"That the good which we oppose to actuality as that which ought to be is yet not merely our subjective thought, a dream of our imagination, but that it is that which truly is, the power that is over reality; and that the principle of the whole external existence is not alien and indifferent to the ideal longing and hoping of our being, but is the source of its motive power and the guarantee of its right to realisation—this is the kernel of the belief in God. The idea of God is the unity of the true and the good, or of the two highest ideas which our reason thinks as theoretical reason and demands as practical reason; and if reason is not to lose its unity, and therefore itself, in this antagonism between knowing of the real and demanding of the ideal, it must raise itself above the opposition to the synthesis of the two sides, or to the idea of God. This is the *a priori* ground or rational origin of the belief in God found in the nature of the mind."

In this argument God is a merely logical idea, an abstract ground and basis for our notions about what is true and what is good. As Lotze long ago pointed out, this does not prove the existence of God; the utmost that it proves is that our belief in Him may be necessary.

Here as elsewhere Prof. Pfeiderer is specially anxious to show how easily difficulties raised by historical or scientific criticism can be resolved and overcome by metaphysical process. In discussing the relation between morality and religion he frankly confesses that if morality is to be severed from its religious foundation, it would, in his judgment, be difficult to preserve it from "a sceptical dissolution." What, then, is its religious foundation? Not, he declares, the thought of individual men, "the will of the universal reason, which stands above all individual wills and is at the same time active in them as the common bond of their community." "This," he asserts, "is just

the divine will." It is really difficult to see what explanation this affords, and what is gained by speaking of "the common bond of their community." Of the relation between science and religion a similar account is given: the ground of science is in "the divine thinking" which combines both subject and object, and

"which, as the common ground of the forms of thinking in all thinking minds, and of the forms of being in all beings, makes possible the correspondence or agreement between the former and the latter, or, in a word, makes knowledge of truth possible."

In his passion for comprehensive syntheses Prof. Pfeiderer here arrives at a statement which shows the relation of religion to morality and to science by reducing it in turn to the one and to the other. It comes perilously near to simple word-play; for the extreme logical outcome of his "explanation" is that religion, morality, and science are, in their essential character and ultimate aspect, one and the same thing, viz., the universal reason, or, as he terms it whenever it is so expedient, "the eternal divine reason." In the same terminology the real world is "the realised thought of the creative thinking of an eternal divine reason."

We confess to finding much more interest and profit in the perusal of the second of these two volumes, which deals with the origin and development of Christianity; and what Prof. Pfeiderer has to say on such topics as "The Preparation of Christianity in Judaism" and "The Theology of the Apostle Paul" is, within the limits assigned by these lectures, especially good. In the former of these two chapters he explains, or, as some will think, explains away, "the argument from prophecy." There can, he urges, be no more irrefutable proof of the truth of Christianity than the fact that it was the ripe fruit of the preceding history; and this, in his view, is the only real sense in which any prophecy was "fulfilled." But here, too, is exhibited the same tendency to reduce difficulties by offering explanations which appear to be little more than verbal. The only prophecy, says Prof. Pfeiderer, which occurs in actual history is "the expression of an ideal truth whichfinds ever new fulfilment at all times." The key-note of this chapter, which deals in a suggestive and lucid fashion with the "ethical monotheism" of the Hebrew prophets, is contained in a statement which he quotes from Renan, to the effect that he who would describe the origin of Christianity must go back to Isaiah; but Prof. Pfeiderer fails to show in as full a manner as would have been desirable the precise origin and significance of the phrase "son of God" in Hebrew theology. The chapters on the work and teaching of St. Paul treat the subject with a thoroughness and a masterly grasp of the issues involved which leave little to be desired. Prof. Pfeiderer is here on ground which he has in a measure made his own; and he writes with the eloquence born of enthusiasm:—

"To emancipate Christianity from the fetters of Judaism, and to pave the way for the Gospel of the Lord, who is the spirit unto the peoples of the world—this was the universal historical work of the apostle to the Gentiles. And thereby he became the herald of Christian

liberty for all times, the leader of all those who struggled for the spirit against the letter, for the right of conscience against the authority of tradition."

We cannot refrain from expressing admiration for the general excellence of Dr. Hastie's translation. There are, indeed, one or two slight Germanisms to be met with here and there—such as "penetrated always further" for *penetrated further and further*; but, on the whole, the work has been done uncommonly well.

NEW NOVELS.

A Cruel Dilemma. By Mary H. Tennyson. 3 vols. (Warne & Co.)

'A CRUEL DILEMMA' has a heavy touch of melodrama about it. Plot and villainy freely conspire against the blameless hero and heroine, till after long delays, separations, and privations the pair are happily united. The scheming against their life and property is carried on by a trio of scoundrels—the girl's stepmother (who is a bigamist), her real husband, and his sister. By their means, aided by a feeble-minded tool of a young man, the father of the beautiful and artistic Ruth is set against her, and her lover separated from her. Ruth thereupon plunges into a somewhat improbable London career. It includes trying experiences with picture dealers and lodging-house fiends, which would have resulted in starvation or worse but for the timely aid of certain horny-handed children of toil. The spirited tactics by which the author manages to keep the young people far yet near are remarkable, and should be gratifying to readers who like their fiction strong. Literally at the very door of his true love, the brave hero is prevented from clasping her to his heart by manifold dangers and trials. Needless to say he emerges from them triumphant. In spite of some good points we cannot give the story unreserved praise any more than we could 'Friend Perditus' by the same author.

The Light of Other Days. By Mrs. Forrester. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

'THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS' opens with an exordium on the woman of the day as compared with her sister of early Victorian times. Neither this nor the subsequent story has much that is commendable from the point of view of either style or matter. We fancy that Victoria, a thoroughly domesticated wife and mother, plays the part of a "survival." There is a good deal of sentiment, if not much reflection. We have read very many better stories than this, and a few worse.

All in a Man's Keeping. By Meg Dyan. 2 vols. (Allen & Co.)

THERE is some success in the description of the gradual entanglement of the hero and heroine with one another, ending in her abasement and his too tardy sacrifice of love. As for the, first volume, wherein the hero becomes the bodyguard and son-in-law of the noble Afghan chief, there is little appearance of probability in the delineation of the characters or in the incidents. All the Afghan scenes and actors might with almost as much plausibility have been

placed in England, except that there is an unaccountable predilection for the noble savage and his more than Christian magnanimity. But the second part, in which the hero finds his loved one married to the wrong man, and behaves unpardonably to her, contains, in spite of some broadness and bluntness of effect, some amusing matter. For the author is much more at home in describing water picnics and melodramatic scenes between European lovers than in laborious presentations of Oriental life.

Shallows. By Myra Swan. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

WE may venture to dismiss 'Shallows' in few words. It is extremely vapid reading, without knowledge of the world or other interest or merit of any sort or kind. A beauteous being quarrels with her husband and child on scant grounds, only to experience an immediate and immoderate yearning for their society. With a view to regaining it she charts an electric launch, and scours the Thames accompanied merely by a rough but impressionable skipper with a heart in the right place. People are all friendly and bland and warm in their expressions of interest and offers of assistance, even to the extent of more than once suggesting chops or glasses of whiskey and water to the broken-hearted. We firmly believe that no two weaker and more commonplace volumes exist than 'Shallows.'

Bachelor to the Rescue. By Florence Patton-Bethune. (Remington & Co.)

IT is quite refreshing to come across an unsophisticated lady like Miss Patton-Bethune, who is so little troubled by the passing taste of the age in which she lives as to write a book recalling the *Family Herald* type of novel in the good old days. The villain of the piece is one of those delightful women who marry two or three husbands, who invariably smoke a cigarette and drink a brandy-and-soda before going to bed, and who address the virtuous heroine, with a delicate irony, as "Miss Paleface"; in her eyes "an altogether original species of rage flamed," and she fell at the feet of her lover, "this beautiful, passionate woman, in an attitude of utter abandonment." This lady's actions in no way disappoint the expectations raised by her description, for she forges type-written letters, kills one husband in a lift, and attempts to stab her lover with a bread-knife. The other characters are poor in comparison, though a momentary interest is aroused in a servant called Anne, of whom "the whole shameful tale was by degrees told," how "the soft tongue and flattering lips of a fascinating foreigner..... had beguiled her into giving her mistress's pet dog a bone, specially prepared for his benefit"; still she was not utterly bad, for the dog's "death agony caused her to weep bitterly." Needless to say that the true moral is pointed by the miserable end of the villain and the happy union of the fools.

A Banished Beauty. By John Bickerdike. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THOUGH Norah is the daughter of an Irish landlord, and a black act of savagery has

embittered her girlish remembrance, this pretty volume is not unduly darkened by the "ower-true" incident which makes one chapter sombre. In another Celtic land she sees the better side of Celtic character, and a joyous love idyl succeeds to tragedy. The writer has the sympathetic love of nature which marks the best kind of sportsman, and "gun, rod, and camera" are again put in requisition to obtain the treasures she bestows on her votaries in the Outer Hebrides. The heroine, in act to slay a salmon, provides a charming frontispiece, and the Swan-type reproduction of a photograph by the author on p. 100 presents an admirable view of the cliffs and bay which surround her place of banishment. A very sporting sort of Patmos it is, and a cheerful, manly set of fellows her lover, his uncle, and his friend. In due contrast to these worthies are a couple of cockneys, whose achievements in the field, including an attempt to gaff a salmon by the gills and the slaughter of a red cow in mistake for a stag, are in inverse ratio to their gallant raiment and knowing conversation. Capt. Profumo Walker and Amos Gildersleeves are distinct additions to the sporting gallery which honest Mr. Briggs adorned in days of yore. But they are swaggers of a lower type, and we feel no pity for them, even when the cautious Amos, whose care is ever "not to give himself away," finds himself self-surrendered to the toils of the Scotch marriage-law, without the "tocher" for which he meanly schemes. There is much truth and spirit in all the shooting and fishing scenes; we seem to know Donner and Blitzen, and "that wise old dog named Grouse"; and we get true glimpses, too, of the Gaelic folk, too noble to be made the tools of such emissaries as the scoundrel Minogue, yet hankering after the past (that never was) "when the clans had the land," and not reconciled yet to the land laws which date from the thirteenth century.

The White Virgin. By George Manville Fenn. (Chatto & Windus.)

WE confess to a greater liking for Mr. Fenn's "earlier manner" than for his present excursions into the regions of sensational melodrama. The realistic mining scenes, the exploration of the White Virgin lode, and the thrilling moment when the lantern goes out and Mr. Clive Reed finds himself like Moses on a proverbial occasion, but with the added discomfort of being sixty feet down a chasm of unknown depth,—all these would have been brave incidents in a healthy story for boys. But our author's misplaced ambition induces him to set them in a morbid narrative occupied with the sordid details of a quarrel between brothers, waged with the engines of commercial fraud; while the pathos is extracted from the mental torture of a pure-minded girl, who has suffered the last indignity at the hands of a vulgar ruffian, the manager of a mine, "a good workman, but one who had a kind of notoriety among his fellows for divers acts of gallantry." Of this truculent British workman, who is ever threatening to "break the necks" of all and sundry, we see so much that we loathe him as heartily as the luckless major's daughter who met him on the lonely moor. Besides forgery

and rape, there are presented for our entertainment sundry flowers of vernacular dialogue, such as, "You needn't believe it without you like," "I did my duty by you, with your liking to the front (?)," "What! and you work like you do?" Between the slipslop and the "acts of gallantry," the reader is too much sickened to care greatly what becomes of the characters. There seems some hope that Lothario eventually dies of hydrophobia communicated by a virtuous dog; but poetical justice fails in the case of the major, the only gentleman in the book, who should surely have been relieved from the mysterious cloud on his reputation which, it is hinted, unjustly oppresses him.

L'Étranger. Par Jules Case. (Paris, Ollendorff.)

THE publishing house which has issued '*L'Étranger*' is also responsible for a considerable number of other novels of some interest which have recently appeared. '*Amante et Mère*' is a powerful work, which we have put aside without review only because the people are not sufficiently real to fill the frame, though the situations are dramatic in the extreme. '*Le Voyage de la Princesse Louli*,' by 'Jean Darcy' (a lady of the name of Laurent), would be well worth review if Fromentin had been forgotten, but is too much of an imitation of his '*Sahara*' and his '*Sahel*.' '*Le Rêve de Makar*' is a translation of some of Korolenko's stories, which includes the most powerful '*Escaped Prisoner from Saghalien*,' and has an excellent preface about Korolenko's work by M. Jules Case, the author of '*L'Étranger*.' The work before us, a study of the amours of a recluse and of a consumptive woman who has come to him as a patient, is new and striking, without being more disagreeable than is the fashion of the day.

Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland.—Papal Letters. Vol. I. A.D. 1198-1304. Edited by W. H. Bliss, B.C.L. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)

THE Regesta Pontificum Romanorum are the registers of the Papal Chancery, which appear to have been scrupulously kept from very early times. In form they were not only journals of the transactions that the Papal Court was concerned with, but they were besides that ledgers in which were posted up copies of bulls, letters, commissions to legates and nuncios, dispensations, indulgences, ecclesiastical appointments, and a vast amount of miscellaneous matters which it might be necessary to refer to from time to time. The earlier Regesta have long since perished; but a series of no fewer than 2,016 volumes, covering the period from the accession of Pope Innocent III. (A.D. 1198) to the end of the sixteenth century, are still preserved, and the opening of the Vatican Archives to students by Pope Leo XIII. has made these priceless records accessible to all who are qualified to utilize them. It may safely be asserted that, taken as a whole, the Regesta constitute the most valuable collection of historic documents in the world for the four centuries with which they are concerned. But the enormous

mass of evidence comprehended in this huge collection could only be dealt with by associations of students working in friendly rivalry, and by intelligent subdivision of labour, such as we are all beginning to feel must become more and more resorted to if we hope to keep pace with the steady and rapid progress of scientific discovery. The French were the first in the field, and very soon after the Vatican Archives were thrown open the Minister of Public Instruction at Paris authorized the appointment of what we should call a commission, whereby thirteen savants of high reputation were appointed to undertake a series of calendars of the Regesta of different pontificates, with a separate editor for each. These have been issued in parts which are commanding a quite unexpected sale in Europe and America; and the Regesta of Honorius IV. and of Nicholas IV., extending from 1285 to 1292, are already almost completed. No such magnificent enterprise was to be expected from any department of our Government, but Mr. W. H. Bliss, whose wide and profound learning and whose lifelong devotion to original research pre-eminently fitted him for the task, was sent out under the authority of the Master of the Rolls to draw up a calendar "of all entries in the Papal Regesta of the Middle Ages which illustrate the history of Great Britain and Ireland." This, the first of these calendars, embraces a period of a little over a century, from the accession of Innocent III. to the death of Benedict XII., who died on July 7th, 1304, after occupying the Papal throne for less than nine months; that is, it covers the reigns of John, Henry III., and thirty-two years of the reign of Edward I. During the first half of this century the power of the Pope in this kingdom was all but absolute over the bodies and souls and property of Englishmen. Let those who count that an exaggeration read only half through this volume, and they will arrive at a better mind. The tide turned at last, for the exactions levied and the tyranny exercised could not be borne, and with the accession of the great Edward the new legislation began which worked in the direction of freedom from the domination of any foreign potentate. In those thirty-two years of King Edward's reign with which the latter half of this volume is concerned the great legislator carried out almost all his important reforms: the statutes De Religiosis and Quia Emptores were passed and enforced, and the famous Bull of Boniface VIII., "*Clericis laicos*," published in February, 1296, was met by that uncompromising anti-Roman legislation in which Edward was engaged at the time of his death, and which may be said to have culminated in the statute of Præmunire half a century later.

But before the reaction begun, and while Henry III. was treated as a mere humble vassal by successive Popes, the insolence of some of the mandates addressed to the king will startle the reader unused to this kind of literature. Henry's marriage with Joan of Ponthieu, which appears to have been made by proxy in 1235, is annulled by a stroke of the pen. Simon Langton, the archbishop's brother, does not venture to return to England or to reside there without the Pope's licence. The king is charged

to obey the Papal legate in all things; he receives a special monition to make peace with the King of France; he is sharply rebuked for certain "improvident alienations," which the Pope orders him to revoke; and when it is discovered that he has been assisting the Count of Toulouse with money, the Pope orders the Archbishop of Canterbury to enjoin a penance upon him, and absolve him from a sentence of excommunication "which it is feared he has incurred." These are instances taken at random, but they are enough to show the kind of light which this remarkable volume throws upon the history of England during the thirteenth century. The mere mass of documents which have been calendared and analyzed is well-nigh bewildering, and the weekly, almost daily, communication between England and Rome shows us that in those times it was no mere idle ceremony which was gone through when Henry on the day of his coronation did homage to the Pope as his suzerain.

The pictures of the religious and domestic life of England are extremely interesting and valuable. It is quite clear that, in spite of all the attempts to enforce clerical celibacy, a large number of the clergy were married even late in the century. Their wives are spoken of as concubines, and their sons are described as illegitimate; but married parsons were to be found in some numbers, and the frequency of the son succeeding to his father's benefice necessitated numerous missions to the bishops to deprive such "pretended clerks" of their livings. Geoffrey, Dean of York, was obliged to obtain a dispensation to hold his deanery because he was the "son of a priest and a single woman"; and, in fact, it appears that the number of men who were on the look out for preferment, and who were the sons of priests, was so great as to be a source of some embarrassment to the hungry foreigners, who could not easily get possession of such family livings as were worth having.

The social status of the clergy seems to have been high; benefited clerks were justices and even sheriffs. On the other hand, both among the seculars and the regulars there was serious laxity. In the diocese of Lincoln a petition seems to have been presented to the bishop by a number of married women against their husbands, who "without reasonable cause" had put away their wives and betaken themselves to monasteries; and if the complaints we hear of the disorders at Beverley and Bury St. Edmunds are at all indicative of the general condition of the religious houses, it is hardly to be wondered at that husbands who had tried matrimony and found it less than all they expected should have preferred the life of the cloister to the joys of domesticity. Admission into the monasteries, it seems, was obtained by money payment, and the monks of Norwich in 1237 are actually charged with this kind of simony among their other misdemeanours. The cathedral canons appear to have been as often as not non-resident, and to have been pluralists too, as at Salisbury, York, Southwell, and, in fact, almost everywhere. Among the multitude of curious and interesting documents analyzed in the volume is the lachrymose description, by the Dean and

Chapter of Salisbury, of their cathedral at Old Sarum in 1217, three years before the present cathedral was begun by Bishop Poore:—

"Being in a raised place, the continual gusts of wind make such a noise that the clerks can hardly hear one another sing, and the place is so rheumatic by reason of the wind that they very often suffer in health.....The site is without trees and grass, and, being of chalk, has such a glare that many of the clerks have lost their sight."

Now and then there are some startling revelations of matters quite new. Such is the explanation afforded of the hitherto unknown reason why the king so strongly objected to confirm the election of Simon de Elmham, Bishop of Norwich, in 1236. Simon was prior of the monastery, and managed to get the majority of the monks to support him; but on inquiry witnesses declared that he was "of servile condition, and that, on the witness of his daughter, it appears that he is not continent." The election was quashed, but that the prior of a great monastery should have a daughter whom he was openly acknowledging as his own makes one wonder what the condition of his house was under such a ruler. But Prior Simon in 1236 was a model of virtue compared with Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield (elected in 1296), unless the horrible charges laid against him by Sir John Lovetot are altogether devoid of foundation. To begin with, the bishop "is publicly defamed in England and elsewhere as having done homage to the devil.....and often spoke to him." After this his enormities will not bear repeating, though they are enumerated with some detail. The story of Roger de Clifford; of his outrageous kidnapping of Peter de Egeblanke, Bishop of Hereford, and keeping him prisoner for four or five months; of the fine of 300 marks that he was compelled to pay by the Pope to the cathedral of Hereford; and of the penance imposed, whereby,

"with head and feet bare and with only a tunic and girdle, he was, with a thong round his neck and a rod in his hand, to go by the public way to the cathedral [Canterbury] and confess his crime, receiving discipline with the said rod,"—all this, and a great deal more, seems to be quite new; and that it should be so is the more to be wondered at as this famous soldier and judge was one of the greatest personages in the realm.

It is not, however, for such curious stories as these or for mere out-of-the-way scraps of information that this volume will be welcomed and studied by historians. It really is a mine of information, not only on English but on Scotch and Irish affairs during the thirteenth century, which nothing but Rymer's 'Fœdera' can compare with for richness and variety. When it is remembered that Mr. Bliss has calendared hardly, if at all, fewer than seven thousand documents in this first instalment of his projected work, it will be readily understood that it would be impossible in the compass of any review to give more than a faint notion of the contents of such a collection. The book must always be indispensable for students. Nevertheless there are some defects which we regret, but which may easily be remedied in the succeeding volumes. The index might be greatly

improved. Why should it be necessary for those who consult it to make out a list of the personal names of bishops who occupied a given see from time to time? Surely such men as Archbishop Peckham or Bishop Grosseteste and many more might have been discoverable without the labour of looking through all the references to the Archbishops of Canterbury and the Bishops of Lincoln. So, again, the queer names which Italian scribes give to English places had better have been explained in the text than at the end of the volume, and, indeed, the identification of the names might, without much trouble, have been made more complete than it is. But what possible advantage is gained by adopting the Roman method of dating the several documents? Why should a reader be troubled with the Kalends, Nones, and Ides? Jaffé and Potthast in their collections of the Regesta have adopted the modern method of dating, and what was good enough for those laborious scholars ought to be good enough for any one who follows them. So, again, it is greatly to be regretted that all the entries in the volume have not been numbered consecutively, instead of the reader having to run his eye down a long page to find what he is in search of. Potthast's two volumes must contain at least four times as many *articuli* as are registered by Mr. Bliss, yet they are all numbered consecutively, and in the great calendars of the reign of Henry VIII. the same plan has been followed for many years past.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

In her *Glimpses of Four Continents: Letters written during a Tour in Australia, New Zealand, and North America in 1893* (Murray), the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos has made the mistake, common to most young travellers, of attempting to describe a sea voyage in a well-appointed packet. As well might she undertake to relate the momentous events of a journey from King's Cross to Edinburgh, or the ordinary routine at a first-class hotel. The only circumstances of note during a very commonplace passage were that her Grace seems, to use a sailor's phrase, never to "have got her sea legs," and that a rat as big as a rabbit invaded her maid's petticoats. Her experiences on land were more varied, and are related in a lively, sketchy manner. She saw the countries which she terms "Four Continents" under exceptional circumstances. She was received by one governor after another, and was fêted wherever she went; when she was not travelling in a state carriage on a railway, she was being driven in four-in-hand drags to balls, picnics, tennis parties, races, or to the romantic scenery of the Blue Mountains, or to the Jenolan caves, which have never yet been sufficiently described. No wonder that she saw none of the seamy side of Australian life, and that we have for once an Australian book without any allusion to wool, tallow, hides, or even to the recent monetary crisis which has reduced some of the richest millionaires to penury. The most interesting portion of this book is that devoted to New Zealand; but even here the scenes have been often and better painted. Nothing novel is added; indeed, how could we expect it to be otherwise when we learn that this tour through four continents occupied six months and twenty days? Looked upon as private letters, penned without a view to publication, we can speak highly of these effusions; they are enlivened by some racy anecdotes and good illustrations, and are well printed. They are, besides written by

the first duchess who has visited the antipodes, who was of course worshipped, and who felt "not a bit duchessy."

A Truthful Woman in Southern California. By Kate Sanborn. (Sampson Low & Co.)—Miss Sanborn, we regret to say, suffered from a severe cold and other ailments, so she went to Southern California to recruit. We are glad to know that she succeeded in her object; but that was not sufficient reason for her writing a book about it. It is a sort of guide-book, containing hints for the journey, such as the number of "rubbers" to take, laudatory accounts of the hotels the author put up at, and descriptions of the "objects of interest" in the places she visited. Added to all this there is a vast amount of gush, together with a good many anecdotes more or less novel and appropriate, and a good deal of writing in this style: "I associate Coronado Beach so closely with Warner (Charles D.), the cultured and cosmopolitan, that every wave seems to murmur his name, and the immense hotel lives and flourishes under the magic of his rhetoric and commendation. Just as Philadelphia is to me Wanamakerville and Terrapin, so Coronado Beach is permeated and lastingly magnetized by Warner's sojourn here and what he 'was saying.'" After this the least Sanborn (Kate) can expect is to have something equally graceful said of her in Warner's (Charles D.) next book.

Dolomite Strongholds. By the Rev. J. Sanger Davies. Map and Illustrations. (Bell & Sons.)—There are cricket enthusiasts who can follow in the columns of a sporting newspaper the conscientious recital of every over in a first-class match. There may, therefore, be a public for Mr. Sanger Davies's minute record of his acrobatic experiences on the cliffs of South Tyrol. His book possesses no literary pretensions. The author by several *obiter dicta* proves himself a cragsman rather than a mountaineer. The ideal which he sets before him is thus described: "Tall, square shouldered, sinewy rather than muscular, big jointed, with long arms and large hands, he seemed to glide up the face of the rock with Simian ease and silence." Under the escort of one or more beings answering to this graphic description—commonly known as local guides—Mr. Davies was able to follow and make notes of some of the intricate tracks discovered of late years among the most apparently inaccessible of the dolomitic peaks and ridges. In most of these climbs—at least if we assume that the "Simian ease" of the leader is infallible—safety can be secured by the careful use of ropes, while there is much to stimulate the imagination of those who follow, and often convenient opportunity for the exhibition of the gymnastic-school training which is sometimes mistaken for mountaineering craft. "The best possible exercise for the co-ordination of Mind and Body" Mr. Davies calls his climbs. But we are uncertain how he might define mind! The exercise, it appears, is open to either sex, for we learn that one of the most difficult ascents was undertaken by "Madame Imminck of Amsterdam, one of the most accomplished mountaineers of the age." Of the three dozen illustrations three-quarters are very bad indeed. Cheap processes are accustoming us to being offered—even in pretentious works—black and grey smudges in place of the good old woodcuts; but even smudges are preferable to pink and pineapple smears! Worse still are the author's own sketches of ridiculous situations. These are only worthy of an artist of the pavement. Such incidents in climbing—a dolomitic ledge may be a very picturesque and impressive subject—can be (as we have been shown in recent German works) reproduced successfully by means of photography. Indeed, there is hardly any limit to the sensational results that may be obtained by the aid of a camera in judicious hands.

CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY.

Plutarchi Pythici Dialogi Tres. Recensuit Guilhelmus R. Paton. (Berlin, Weidmann.)—The plan and execution of Mr. Paton's work are in agreeable contrast to the competitive school-books and superfluous translations that form the staple of English classical publications. If the three dialogues, 'De E apud Delphos,' 'De Pythiæ Oraculis,' 'De Defectu Oraculorum,' hardly fulfil all the promise of the titles, they certainly contain much curious and interesting matter, and afford a searching test of critical ability. We deprecate the acrimony with which M. Bernardakis, the last editor of Plutarch's 'Morals,' has been assailed in Germany, but it is patent to any careful observer that the present edition is far nearer the philological ideal of completeness and accuracy. Assisted by the generosity of foreign scholars, Mr. Paton has furnished the learned with an exact and scientific account of the MSS. For the two Paris MSS. which alone preserve the 'De Pythiæ Oraculis' he has used the collation published by Herr Treu. The MSS. of the other two dialogues are partly at Paris, partly at Milan, Venice, and Rome. A copy of M. Kontos's collation of the Paris MSS. was lent by Herr Treu, and it has been supplemented by a fresh collation of B and F made by M. H. Pernot; it is unfortunate that M. Pernot did not collate F for the 'De Defectu Oraculorum,' since M. Kontos ignored almost entirely the readings of the first hand, which prove to be far more important than the corrections for purposes of textual criticism. The Italian codices have been most carefully examined and described by Herr J. Graeven. We regret that Mr. Paton has left this scholar's reports in the original German: large blocks of a modern language inserted in a Latin preface produce a bizarre and inartistic effect. Other misadvised *δωρα* from foreign correspondents are a collation of the MSS. of the passages in the 'Preparatio Evangelica' where Eusebius quotes from the 'De Defectu Oraculorum,' and a list of the readings of Nicolaus Leonicus in the 'De Pythiæ Oraculis'; Leonicus's readings in the other two dialogues have been copied by Mr. Paton from the Aldine in the Bodleian Library. The results of this industry are apparent on every page. A pedigree of the MSS. is propounded by Mr. Paton, but their relations are so complicated that the whole body of evidence cannot be reduced to one or two "integri incorruptique testes." A general distinction can be established between "codices non interpolati" and "codices interpolati," but the voice of the latter must often be heard. The *apparatus criticus* is consequently far more extensive and elaborate than that of the Teubner text, and in cases of difference as to the reading of a MS. or the author of an emendation there need be no hesitation in preferring Mr. Paton's statement to that of M. Bernardakis. Of special value is the precise determination of the size of the lacune, which are numerous, and sometimes of considerable extent; thus in the 'De Defectu Oraculorum' (p. 71, 1) there is a gap in V sufficient to hold ninety letters. Mr. Paton attributes this erasure to Christian piety, since Plutarch is indulging in sarcasm on the pretensions of inspired *προφήται*. We have then at last a solid foundation, for which our thanks are due to Mr. Paton and his helpers. The constitution of the text is a more hazardous enterprise, and the editor would be the last to claim that all uncertainties and difficulties are removed. "Neque intelligere tento," "Fateor me hæc non satis intelligere," are remarks conceived in a spirit that some scholars would do well to emulate. The quotations in Eusebius reveal abominable corruptions in the MSS. of Plutarch, and even the labours of a Wyttenbach, a Reiske, a Madvig, and a Cobet have not cleared away all the blots. Mr. Paton has shown acuteness, ingenuity, and

daring, and many of his corrections and supplements are excellent. As examples of felicitous and simple emendations may be noted *ταῖς γὰρ ἐκταῖς τοῦ Ἰλαίου μνῆς* for *τῆς γὰρ ἐκτῆς τοῦ νέου μνῆς*, *φασὶ δὲ οἱ σοφοὶ ζητεῖν* for *φασὶ δὲ οἱ ὀφείλουν ζητεῖν*, *τοὺς ἱερομένους τῷ θεῷ* for *τοὺς χρομένους τῷ θεῷ*. That all the alterations introduced—and they are many and bold—will meet with approval is highly improbable. Some, indeed, have been already withdrawn in the corrigenda or preface, and others, in our judgment, must in the end share the same fate. We are not convinced, for example, that *ἡλικίων* (p. 20, 6) is "unice uerum," and to be preferred to *μῶν* in Eusebius, because D and F have *ἡ δὲ ὦν*, or that it is necessary to read *φιλόθεος μὲν ὦν καὶ φιλόμαντις* (p. 60, 1) in place of *φιλοθεάμων καὶ φιλομαθῆς* of the vulgate: all that is needed is the addition of *ὦν* after *φιλοθεάμων*. And why change *ἡμέρας μέρος* because *Æschylus* has *ἡματος μέρος* in the 'Agamemnon,' l. 561? In some of the bad places Mr. Paton's audacity is excessive, and occasionally we are inclined to question his Greek; he proposes, p. 10, 15, the following reconstruction: *τῇ δὲ πεμπάδι καὶ τοῦτο μὲν συμβέβηκε κατὰ πολλὰ λασιασμὸν, ἰδίως δὲ τε κατὰ σύνθεσιν δεκάδι μὲν αὐτὴν τῇ δὲ δεκάδα ποιεῖν παρὰ μέρος ἐπιβαλλούσας αὐτῇ*. The last half of this sentence would not be accepted if it had the authority of a first-class MS. It would be easy to adduce other examples of hasty conjectures, but it will be more profitable to offer a few suggestions and point out some little slips. Do not allusions in the treatise and the evidence of the MSS. point to the conclusion that Plutarch used the Attic name of the fifth letter, and that the dialogue should be entitled *περί τοῦ εἰν Δελφοῖς*? We submit to the editor *ἡδὲ δῆλος* in place of *ἡ δῆλος* (p. 81, 6), and *γενομένος μετὰ χρόνον οὐ πολὺν* (p. 45, 4). The form *οὐδὲν* has crept into the text (p. 70, 11) contrary to the principle accepted in the preface. The perplexing words *τεκνὸς* (p. 41, 4) and *ἡλεξε* (p. 55, 3) are surely misprints.

Hyperides: Orations against Athenogenes and Philippiades. Edited by F. G. Kenyon. (Bell & Sons.)—In this handy and beautifully printed volume Mr. Kenyon has made accessible the two recently recovered orations of Hyperides. Besides the text, a page of facsimile, and critical notes, he has given a translation on the opposite page, which serves, as he justly observes, for a commentary. It needs no confirmation from us that Mr. Kenyon has done his work conscientiously and well. He has taken advantage of the acumen of two distinguished scholars, Profs. Blass and Weil, in supplying the many smaller gaps. Prof. H. Diels has also done excellent work on these texts. As facsimiles of several pages of the second oration have already appeared in the 'Classical Texts of the British Museum' (1891), there was no need to repeat them here. That given from the other speech, of which the original is at the Louvre, strikes us as hardly so old as the second century B.C. The differences between it and the fragments of Plato in the Petrie Papyri, to which Mr. Kenyon refers, are surely greater than he estimates them; yet on points of palæography we differ from such an authority as Mr. Kenyon with considerable diffidence. His translation is very clear and good, though we think he shows a tendency to employ metaphors hardly warranted by the original. Of this tendency the worst example is this (p. 61): "you have been caught red-handed, on the watch for opportunities," &c., where the word italicized by us corresponds to *φανεροί* in the original. In the previous column there is a positive mistake. The words *ἀλλ' ἐτέρωθεν* (but elsewhere), which conclude a clause, are translated on the contrary, and construed with the succeeding words. Still these are very slight flaws in an excellent and useful piece of work. The time seems approach-

ing for a good edition of all the remains of the great orator, who has been called the Sheridan of Greek eloquence, and who only existed in name till the recovery, one by one, of his fragments in Egyptian papyri.

THE new number of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* (Macmillan & Co.) includes the text and a set of photographs of the seven wax tablets, containing fables of Babrius, which were recently presented to the library at Leyden by a Dutch gentleman, whose brother had acquired them at Palmyra in 1881. The contents are described and edited by Dr. D. C. Hesselung, their first decipherer, who has had no easy task. Fourteen fables are preserved, more or less imperfectly: ten in verse and four in prose or very corrupt verse. The importance of the discovery lies in the fact that three of the fables are here given in verse, of which we hitherto possessed only prose paraphrases; and even in respect of the others, though they obviously abound with mistakes, Dr. Hesselung concludes that the text which the schoolboy transcriber thus disfigured was in many respects superior to that of the Athoan or the Vatican codex. The writing of the tablets may be referred to the third century; and since Babrius probably lived at the beginning of that century, and Palmyra was destroyed in A.D. 273, there is not much margin for doubt on the subject of their date. The same number contains Mr. Arthur Evans's paper on the Mycenaean gold treasure from Ægina recently acquired by the British Museum, almost the only representative of its class to be seen outside Athens. It may be noticed in passing that the Hellenic Society, having lately taken possession of a more commodious library and reading-room, has decided to impose an entrance fee of a guinea on future members. Seeing that subscribers obtain, in return for their annual guinea, two large illustrated parts of the *Journal* in addition to the use of the Society's library and the knowledge that they are assisting archaeological exploration in Greece, they will hardly be disposed to complain that they do not get enough for their money, and the entrance fee will be no extravagant burden in addition.

FRENCH CRITICISM.

EVEN if M. Taine had not, as we are informed in the preface to his *Derniers Essais de Critique et d'Histoire* (Hachette & Co.), expressed the intention of collecting them, his literary representatives would have been quite right in doing so. We believe we are correct in saying that from the time when M. Taine became independent of the press as a means of subsistence, and began to devote himself to the 'Origines,' his production in the way of essay or article was not large. At any rate, this, which is but a small volume, seems to represent the gleanings of more than thirty years, though there had been only two sheaves before it of the same kind. All the papers contained in it are (as they always should be in such cases, but as they are too rarely) scrupulously dated. One, that on M. Sacy, goes as far back as 1858; one on Édouard Bertin is as recent as 1889. By far the longest (indeed, the only long piece in the volume) is M. Taine's 'Discours de Réception' at the Academy, the date of which was January 15th, 1880, and the subject Louis de Loménie. The most interesting, perhaps, is that on "Marcelin," otherwise M. Planat, the founder and guiding spirit of the *Vie Parisienne*. At first sight there may seem to have been very little in common between M. Taine and the editor and discoverer of so many "vain and light," if also agreeable writers, from Gustave Droz to "Gyp." But, as a matter of fact, Planat and Taine were schoolfellows and lifelong friends, and the connexion enables the critic to take a view which does not seem to us by any means exaggeratedly flattering (for we have many testimonies as to "Marcelin's" remarkable powers), but which is certainly not what is usually called academic. The bulk of the articles,

however, date from the decade 1867 to 1876. They begin with a notice of Paul de Saint Victor's "Hommes et Dieux," and they end with one on George Sand, comprising in the interval one on Sainte-Beuve, one on the first book (an architectural one) of M. Émile Boutmy, who has since made himself known to Englishmen in other ways, one on the foundation of that "Free School of Political Sciences" in which M. Boutmy has distinguished himself, and papers on M. Ribot, Mr. Herbert Spencer, and others. We have, we see, omitted to mention one on Mallet du Pan, which has the zest of obviously falling in with the writer's prevalent tastes and studies of the moment. All are worth reading, and few are without something worthy of the author, though most are short, and some might be called slight, no one except the Loménie *discours* giving room for that famous method of accumulation by which M. Taine, especially of late years, was wont to produce his effects. But they are a welcome addition to the works of their author, and in almost all cases a valuable one to the critical estimate of their subjects.

It could not but be interesting to read or re-read—for the papers have appeared before—what M. Gabriel Monod has to say on three such men as Renan, Taine, Michelet (Paris, Calmann Lévy), all personally known to him, and all masters of subjects in which he himself takes deep interest. It is possible that this combination has sometimes made M. Monod's estimates a little enthusiastic. Thus Renan was great as a writer, and even of the greatest in his day. But to lay it down that "personne ne songe à lui contester le mérite d'avoir été le plus grand écrivain de son temps"—a time which saw Hugo and Mérimée and Flaubert and Michelet and Carlyle and Mr. Ruskin and Cardinal Newman—is a little rash. We can assure M. Monod that there are persons, and those not wholly incompetent, who most decidedly "contest" it. And it seems, again, odd to dwell on "criticism" as Renan's great virtue. We happen to know critics—some unflinchingly orthodox, some as free from any restraints of orthodoxy as Renan himself could wish—who, while allowing him wonderful literary skill, immense imaginative power, untiring labour, and many other good things, have held that criticism was the one thing of which he never had even a tincture, that his was a hopelessly and radically uncritical nature. However, next to complete agreement there is nothing so refreshing as diametrical opposition, and we have read M. Monod's eulogy with great relish. The papers on Taine and Michelet—perhaps because they are much longer, perhaps because the subjects offered less temptation to excess—are better balanced and exceedingly interesting. The more one hears of Michelet the more one is sure to like him as a man; while as for his strictly literary character, his faults are so pardonable and obvious, his merits so great and so rare, that his reputation is never likely to suffer from fair examination. It is in regard to Taine that M. Monod assumes most of the position of the apologist. In England, perhaps, this is hardly required; but it is otherwise in France, where Taine's inflexible logic began by irritating Conservatives and ended by infuriating Republicans. There is a good deal of biographical detail, too, in this essay, and biographical detail about Taine is not plentiful. So that all three parts of the book are valuable in their several ways.

To say that M. Augustin Filon's *Mérimée et ses Amis* (Hachette & Co.) is the best book yet written on the subject is to say little, for before his there was no good one. M. d'Haussonville's study contained, indeed, some acute remarks excellently put, and a shrewd if not a wholly sympathetic estimate; but it was rather an essay than a book, and was more critical than illustrative. M. Filon's, besides being of much greater bulk, is more illustrative than critical, and its author has enjoyed the inestimable

advantage of consulting Mérimée's unpublished correspondence with Madame de Montijo, besides other sources of private information. The result is not merely the most favourable, but much the fullest sketch of the subject yet given. It is not exactly a biography nor exactly a criticism, nor is it a summary of Mérimée's works and correspondence, but it is a little of all these. The author has pretty deliberately postponed the critical to the biographical part, for the present, at any rate, but he has not neglected it; while in reference to the biography he has accumulated scraps of information from all sorts of persons on all sorts of points, from the beginnings of his author's relations with England to his last days at Cannes in the agony of 1870. M. Filon has not passed over the famous history—it would be inadequate to call it an episode—of Mlle. Jenny Dacquain and the "Inconnue" letters; and he has touched more or less on all Mérimée's friendships. The total result is not merely an extremely interesting book, but a remarkable exercise in what may be called reasonable rehabilitation. No one can say that M. Filon is a blind eulogist either of Mérimée's character or of his work; in regard to the latter, indeed, he falls in some points short of what we should ourselves regard as just eulogy. But the whole drift of the book is to show that the disagreeable and unamiable traits in the character were very much exaggerated by those who feared Mérimée's sharp tongue, and disliked his "Britannic stiffness" of manner.

THERE are matters for almost all tastes in M. Gustave Larroumet's *Nouvelles Etudes de Littérature et d'Art* (Hachette & Co.). They seem all, or nearly all, to have been written during the course of last year, and we are not quite certain that we should, if we had been asked, have advised the republication of all of them in volume form. But it is difficult to reject any as wanting in sense or scholarship. The essay on 'Ibsen and Ibsenism' is certainly not the best; for it is partly occupied in showing that the Norwegian dramatist is not quite so original, even when compared with French literature only, as some have thought, and partly with a general and not very profound "appreciation." In another essay M. Larroumet, like other French writers, seems to us to pay too much attention to the lucubrations of Herr Max Nordau. But the estimates of Taine and J. J. Weiss are good; there is an excellent article on the recent outburst of the cult of Napoleon; and on subjects touching older questions of literature and art M. Larroumet is always at home, and generally very well worth listening to.

FEW critical readers will contest the justice of some remarks made by M. Eugène Marbeau in the preface to his *Remarques et Pensées* (Paris, Cerf) on the perils of writing such things. It is the case, no doubt, that "what is true in such a book will probably not be new, and what is new will probably not be true." We have seen, especially in England of late years, divers instances of the latter danger; indeed, the maxim-paradox is quite machine-made with us now. M. Marbeau has tried the less exciting, but much more difficult and much more sportsmanlike game of truth at the expense of novelty and flash. His point of view may be defined as that of a less apparently cynical La Rochefoucauld, with nearly as strong a belief as his master's in the self-centredness of man, but with a greater leaning to optimism; and his remarks on the selfish side of giving are perhaps the truest if not the most epigrammatic in his book. In this latter respect "Frère, le premier homme avec lequel on se bat," perhaps bears away the prize for something more than mere smartness. "Le souvenir transforme en rêve ce qui n'était que réalité" may have been said before, but is good; while "La conscience est un roquet qui n'a pas la force de vous

empêcher de passer, mais qu'on ne peut empêcher d'aboyer," is a curious, though no doubt quite unintentional transfer of Butler's famous and magnificent maxim into another key. "La raison est un frein: mais ce n'est pas un aiguillon" is just and exactly expressed, and you cannot pose a much more unanswerable question than "Qui a changé? Celui qui a cessé d'aimer ou celui qui a cessé de plaire?" These few specimens will show that there is good stuff in the book, if none of the very best. There is also, of course, stuff not so good; and it is the misfortune of the maxim that when it does not score a bullseye, or at least an "inner," it is apt not only to miss the target, but to miss fire altogether in a manner partly lamentable and partly ludicrous. But M. Marbeau has certainly the advantage of most recent *penée* writers in avoiding gross platitudes on the one hand and mere verbal fireworks on the other.

M. ANTOINE GUILLOIS in his book *Le Salon de Madame Helvétius: Cabanis et les Idéologues* (Paris, Calmann Lévy) has not, perhaps, taken the most interesting part of the life of that nursing mother of the philosophers for his subject. The "société d'Auteuil" which she gathered round her in the latest eighteenth century (she died in August, 1800) must have seemed a little lacking in brilliancy of all kinds to the former Mlle. de Ligniville, who, born of the very noblest blood of Lorraine, with plenty of beauty (or at least prettiness) and plenty of brains, found not only the fortune which was the one thing lacking to her good gifts, but very considerable happiness besides, in her marriage with Helvétius. Not merely the great philosopher circle of the middle of the eighteenth century, but her friends before the Revolution—Turgot, Mirabeau, Chamfort, and the rest—were abler men than the "ideologists" of the Consulate. Still Cabanis, Daunou, Tracy, Guinguéné, M. J. Chénier, Volney, and others were by no means contemptible ordinary persons, and M. Guillois has been able to make an interesting, if slightly desultory book about them, carrying their history a good deal beyond their first hostess's death.

In *Joseph de Maistre* (Hachette & Co.) M. George Cogordan has had one of the most tempting in one way, one of the most difficult in another, of the subjects assigned or to be assigned in the series of "Les Grands Écrivains Français." Maistre's position and work are of the very first interest to the right readers; but it is not particularly easy to make an account of them popular. On the other hand, the great Savoyard's life, though by no means of a very quiet or easy tenor, was not eventful in the sense of providing striking incidents. Quite recently something has been added to our knowledge of his youth; and there were always pretty numerous documents about his age. But none of them, fresh or stale, supplies the kind of purple patch, the kind of amusing or exciting illustration, which is so precious to the biographer. Nevertheless, M. Cogordan has faced his task bravely; and though he might, perhaps, have infused a little more zest into his work by citing more freely the characteristic phrases which abound in Maistre's work, whether it be book or letter, he has made a volume which we have had no difficulty in reading through with interest. Sometimes he sins a little by being too guilelessly modern or too obscurely ironic, as when he says that it is difficult now to conceive that a king dispossessed of his kingdom could ever have been supposed to possess a claim to restitution or compensation. And rather early in his book he makes a mistake (which, however, he repairs later) by suggesting that Maistre's Conservatism and absolutism were (though this is not his phrase) *idola specus*, due to his having been born and having grown up in a quiet little kingdom full of traditional respect for royalty and religion. For nothing can be more clear than that

Maistre, an unflinching logician who might conceivably have been as staunch an anarchist as he was a staunch "authoritarian," simply represents in its extreme form one of the abstract theories possible to an *a priori* political thinker. But, as we say, M. Cogordan does not repeat this rather unlucky idea in the body of his book, which is, on the whole, an excellent handbook to its subject and a monograph interesting in itself and informed by plenty of knowledge.

As we read a new addition—*Le Chevalier de Boufflers et la Comtesse de Sabran*, by Pierre de Croze (Paris, Calmann Lévy)—to the not inconsiderable library which has gathered round these two names and that of Cusine, a thought which has often presented itself occurs more strongly than ever: When will the man of genius come who is to fix, as some one surely must fix some day, that "Cynthia of the minute," the French society of the later eighteenth century? It is no disrespect to the surviving brother of the MM. de Goncourt to say that, even by the confessions of his own journal, the interest of those writers in the subject was too *dilettante* and virtuoso in character to do what was needed; and nobody else has gone thoroughly into the matter. Everybody—even "Lucien Perey"—who attacks it seems to be in some way caught and chained to the service of some particular figure or family; and so the documents increase and multiply to a bewildering extent, while nobody extracts the essence from their ever-spreading bulk. This, for instance—though it suffers from the usual drawback of being rather an appendix or supplement to a dozen other books than a book itself—is interesting enough to those who have read the others, but our supposed man of genius would not draw much that is positive from it. He would probably, however, take at least the detail of the alleged reason why the odd Ariostean name of Astolphe was bestowed on the future Marquis de Cusine—"afin qu'il aille un jour, comme son patron, nous chercher dans la lune quelques fioles de bon sens." If anybody has inherited Mr. Shandy's fancy for dwelling on the importance of baptismal names, here is something like a text for him. Astolphe de Cusine was certainly not lacking in a certain kind of brains; but they were not specially remarkable for *bon sens*, and had what some might call surer marks of a lunar origin. On the whole, however, it is hard to pick out anything independently worth noting here. Interesting people—Madame de Staël, and even Chateaubriand—now and then appear, besides the actual members of the three families, and the mental portfolio of the student of them receives a new touch or two here and there. But on the whole the book is only more material (and not very solid material) for building. When will the builder come?

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. ALFRED AUSTIN's rather precious production *The Garden that I Love* (Macmillan & Co.) is not altogether unpleasing. In spite of a good deal of annoying affectation, there is, nevertheless, evidence of a genuine love of simple country joys and of a quiet enjoyment of flowers that redeems the interest. Not that the catalogues of the flowers that flourish at different seasons of the year are particularly interesting in a literary way; but such descriptions as those of the roses in their glory, and the out-of-the-world atmosphere of undisturbed calm that pervades the book, have a soothing and restful effect on the mind. The poet is transparently genuine in his enjoyment of his splendid old garden, and to convey that impression undoubtedly atones for many faults. But the persons who move about the garden are somehow a failure: they seem meant to be idyllic and to suggest old-world ideas—they only succeed in being very nine-

teenth century people trying hard not to be so. Their conversations are unprofitable and insipid, and their little jokes are lamentably trivial and forced; so that they have the appearance of being all too anæmic to deserve so beautiful a place, while at the same time any attempt at genuine artificiality is frustrated by the unhappy idea of a tennis-party and of a rather vulgar girl who plays the banjo. Still it must be repeated that the garden in itself is a delight, and if Mr. Austin really possesses one as beautiful as he describes, he is much to be envied.

WITHOUT being of very thrilling interest, Mr. Norman Gale's *June Romance* (Rugby, Over) is pleasant reading, for the quiet country charm which is conveyed in its pages. Perhaps the thinness of the story and the almost naïve simplicity of some of the incidents rather add to the idyllic tone of the book; but it must be confessed that the introduction of the double tricycle and the occasional use of slang expressions jar, and that the behaviour of the disappointed squire is ludicrously improbable; the narrator, too, is by way of being a terrible prig, and he is especially irritating when he relates with fatuous self-complacency the ministrations bestowed on him when suffering from a sick headache. Mr. Gale, however, is happy when he describes a summer morning in the cool woods within sound of a murmuring stream, or the quiet joys of a June moonlight night, or the Sabbath peace of an English country village. It is a charm, moreover, that eludes quotation, for it is found not in set pieces of description, but in chance phrases that seem to permeate the book. Occasionally the author bursts forth into minor poetry, but the songs here are probably not his happiest efforts. Below is a stanza which seems about the best, though "flame" in the last line is rather a forced use of the word, suggesting an accommodation to the exigencies of the rhyme:—

Joy of the firmament, on me
Shake down
The wonder of thy melody!
Something so fine is in thy note,
Something so pure, that I in shame
Do hear from shining spaces forth
Rebukings of my grief and flame.

Twelve Bad Men, edited by Mr. Thomas Secombe (Fisher Unwin), might be profanely described as the 'Dictionary of National Biography' out for a holiday, since many of the writers are also connected with that famous publication. The idea is excellent, and, on the whole, there is little fault to find with its execution. It would, of course, be easy to suggest other villains equally or even more depraved. For instance, we consider Leonard Macnally or Higgins the "Sham Squire" to be more typical of Irish scoundrelism than "Fighting" Fitzgerald, who was mad rather than bad, and who lacked besides the essential feature of spying upon his associates in the interests of the Castle. Again, we cannot help thinking that the list should have included some swindler like Redpath or Sadleir, either of whom is more truly representative of nineteenth century manners than Ned Kelly the bush-ranger. However, Mr. Secombe can readily repair these deficiencies by a second volume, since the pirate, the body-snatcher, and the modern burglar all remain to be illustrated. So far as erudition goes, he could not collect a more competent staff. Some of the writers, however, may be advised that their learned humour reads rather indifferently, more especially when it assumes the form of a jingle of phrases borrowed from the Bible. On the whole, Mr. Archbold's essay on George Jeffreys seems the most scholarly piece in the collection, at once discriminating and ably composed. But Mr. Drury's "James MacLaine" and Mr. A. G. Allen's "Thomas Griffiths Wainwright" are very little inferior, and none of the contributions can be styled absolutely bad. The illustrations are most interesting, and the bibliographies should on no account be skipped.

Would it not have been worth mentioning, however, that several of the incidents in the brief career of the Kelly gang appear in Rolf Boldrewood's 'Robbery under Arms'?

The Thing that Hath Been; or, a Young Man's Mistakes. By A. H. Gilkes, Master of Dulwich College. (Longmans & Co.)—There are difficulties in writing a school story with which, so far as we are aware, no one has ever successfully coped, except the author of the Rugby classic 'Tom Brown.' It is impossible to include in the exception even the well-meaning creator of 'Eric; or, Little by Little,' and 'St. Winifred's; or, the World of School.' A mist seems to hover between most men and their boyish memories, which distorts their vision and renders them incapable of depicting with accuracy the things they saw and heard and did when they were sixteen. If Mr. Stevenson or Mr. Kipling, who have both shown singular skill in recapturing the queer fancies and inconsequent doings of childhood, would give us a schoolboy tale, we should get something worth having; but these gentlemen have other and perhaps more important fish to fry. The average writer of boys' books hurries his hero in a few short chapters through the incidents of school life, in order to bring him with the least possible delay to the Pacific islands or the Spanish Main, which are the real theatre of his delightful, if unconvincing exploits. Mr. Gilkes, on the other hand, confines his story for the most part within the walls of a single school and the months of a single year; but we are afraid he can scarcely claim to have completely succeeded where so many others have failed. We willingly admit the shrewdness of his observation and the subtlety of his humour. He may be said to thoroughly understand the *genus* undermaster, and reveals his knowledge of its little peculiarities by a hundred happy touches. The truth of the following description of the "life and conversation" of these personages, in spite of its somewhat awkward expression, will be recognized by every one who has entered a public-school common-room:—

"The masters at Stratton lived together upon much the same terms as masters live together in all schools—with a curious mixture of isolation and intimacy, of friendliness and animosity. They walked each into the other's rooms with less than a knock at the door, expecting if their presence was unwelcome to be told so without delay, and they ate almost without invitation each at the other's tables; they spoke their minds each to the other with very little reticence, and yet in many cases they were not even friends, but regarded each other with feelings often varying only between indignation and contempt. They were men of very different tempers, bound like England and Ireland into a geographical union; their opinions were powerless to keep them long isolated, because of the union which their profession forced upon them. It was very inconvenient for those who taught the same boys not to be on speaking terms one with the other: conversations must be held, situations must be discussed, jests must be made and reported—jest which often only a few could understand, so that of these few not one could be well spared. Besides this they were an order with common rights to maintain: they rose and fell in a manner together. Insubordination of the boys towards any one of their number, though sometimes by those sure of their authority it might be regarded with a malicious pleasure, yet by all was felt to be in some degree dangerous; and again they were all united to oppose a watchful eye and a firm front towards any action on the part of Dr. Pinches."

Into this compact and critical society the Head Master of Stratton, to improve the teaching of mathematics, introduces John Martin, formerly a board-school boy, who has not had the benefit of a university education; and the adventures of this unacademic interloper with his pupils and his colleagues form the real subject of the book. He is a sort of Socrates in miniature, with a *δαμόνιον σημείον*, an ugly face, a melodious voice, and an irritating manner. How he contrives to impart some arithmetic to the classes demoralized by his predecessor's incompetence, how he exercises the maieutic

art of his ancient prototype upon all and sundry, how he fails to maintain his position owing to his unorthodox views on religious questions, and how he finally marries the unattractive daughter of a provincial solicitor, and settles down as a librarian in the East-End of London, the reader must discover for himself. He will certainly be entertained, and we think also edified, in the process; but we venture to predict that he will lay down 'The Thing that Hath Been' with no little sympathy for the victims of its hero's inquisitiveness, and considerable dissatisfaction at the impotence of its conclusion.

UNDER the title of *Aspects of Modern Study* (Macmillan) Dr. Roberts has collected and published a number of addresses delivered at the annual meetings of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching. The title is not a particularly happy one. The orators are all of them men of note, and give a variety of good advice, but naturally in addressing the pupils of the Society they have dwelt only on the study of the rudiments of knowledge; and had they done otherwise they would have hardly carried their audiences along with them. The most vigorous of these speeches is that of Mr. Goschen; but there is much that is excellent in the others, especially Mr. Morley's and Sir J. Paget's.

This Every-day Life: a Book for Young Women and Girls, by Eleanor Tee (Bell & Sons), is eminently well intentioned, but the writer indulges in overmuch sermonizing.

MESSRS. HODDER & STOUGHTON send us the first volume of Miss Annie Swan's journal, the *Woman at Home*, which is illustrated with cuts in which the American modes of reproduction are exaggerated. The new periodical seems to be a sort of imitation of the *Strand Magazine*, and not the kind of thing one would expect from the publishers.

MR. ARCHER-HIND has brought out a second time his excellent edition of *The Phædo of Plato*, and Messrs. Macmillan have printed the text in their new Greek type, which is certainly extremely handsome, and although a little disconcerting at first to those habituated only to the ordinary script, it soon grows easy to peruse. Mr. Archer-Hind has made few changes in the volume in spite of the discovery of the Petrie papyrus.

WE have received from Messrs. Dent two more volumes of the illustrated edition of Dumas's novels, which we have already eulogized for its excellence, viz., *Le Chevalier d'Harmant* and *The Regent's Daughter*. The introductory note to the former novel would have been improved by a reference to the light thrown on the conspiracy of Cellamare by M. Baudrillart. — Messrs. Macmillan have sent us an opportune reprint of the late Dr. Pearson's most interesting work on *National Life and Character*. The same firm send us tasteful and cheap reprints of two more of Mrs. Oliphant's delightful and innumerable novels, *Lady William* and *Young Musgrave*. — George Colmore's *Conspiracy of Silence* has also obtained the honour of reappearing at the price of three and sixpence. The publisher is Mr. Heinemann.

WE have on our table *The Practical Statutes of the Session 1893*, edited by J. S. Cotton, Part II. (Cox). — *The Venerable Vincent Pallotti*, by Lady Herbert (Art and Book Co.). — *Studies in the Evolution of English Criticism*, by L. J. Wylie (Boston, U.S., Ginn). — *Le Million du Père Raclet*, by E. Richebourg, adapted for use in schools by J. Boiello (Arnold). — *Bell's Modern Translations: Molière's Doctor in Spite of Himself, The Misanthrope, Tartuffe, or the Impostor, The Miser, and The Shopkeeper turned Gentleman*, translated by C. Heron-Wall, M.A. (Bell). — *Blackie's School and Home Library: Southey's Life of Nelson, Anson's Voyage round the World,*

and *Dana's Two Years before the Mast* (Blackie). — *Tactics, as Applied to Schemes*, by Capt. J. Sherston (Gale & Polden). — *Primer of Navigation*, by A. T. Flagg (Macmillan). — *Handbook to Field Training in the Infantry*, compiled by Major J. W. Malet (Gale & Polden). — *Genius and Art, Past and Present*, by H. Smith (Torquay, Iredale). — *George Heaps Frost*, by the Rev. G. Litting (S.P.C.K.). — *In Verse and Out of It*, by B. Fielding (Digby & Long). — *Faith*, by M. E. Fowler (S.P.C.K.). — *Allegretto*, by G. Hall (Fisher Unwin). — *Some Aspects of Disestablishment*, edited by the Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth (Innes). — *Le Voyage de la Princesse Louli*, by J. Darcy (Paris, Ollendorff). — *Mortelle Intrigue*, by Baude de Mauriceley (Paris, Ollendorff). — *Festskrift til Vilhelm Thomsen fra Disciple* (Copenhagen, Hegel & Son). — *Le Rêve de Makar*, by W. Korolénko, translated by L. Golschmann (Paris, Ollendorff). — *Amante et Mère*, by T. Cahu (Paris, Ollendorff).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.
Christian Age, Vol. 45, 4to. 5/6 cl.
Maclaren (A.), Illustrations from Sermons of, edited and selected by J. H. Martyn, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Stracey (W. J.), Short Sermons on the Psalms, 4th Series, 5/

Law.

London Health Laws, a Manual of the Law issued by the Mansion House Council, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.
White (A. M.), Treatise on the Constitution and Government of Solicitors, their Rights and Duties, 8vo. 12/ net.

Fine Art.

Figaro Salon, 1894, folio, 14/ cl.

Poetry and the Drama.

Lynch's (A.) Our Poets, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Smith's (H.) Interludes (Second Series), being Two Essays, a Farce, and some Verses, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Bibliography.

Library (The), Vol. 5, royal 8vo. 14/6 net, cl.

History and Biography.

Cicero (M. Tullius), Correspondence of, Revision of the Text by Tyrrell and Purser, Vol. 4, 8vo. 12/ cl.
Groves's (Lieut.-Col. P.) History of the 91st Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders, 1794-1894, 8vo. 7/6 net.

Geography and Travel.

Harris's (W. B.) The Land of an African Sultan, cheap edition, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Mountain, Moor, and Loch, illust. by Pen and Pencil on the Route of the West Highland Railway, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.
Vincent's (Mrs. H.) China to Peru over the Andes, 7/6 cl.

Philology.

Baldwin's (C. S.) The Inflections and Syntax of 'The Morte d'Arthur', cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Lucian's Six Dialogues, translated into English with an Introduction by S. T. Urwin, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Science.

Laboratory Manual of Physics and Applied Electricity, by E. L. Nichols, Vol. 1, 8vo. 12/6 net.
Oliver (F. W.) and others' Natural History of Plants from the German of A. K. von Marilaun, Half-Vol. 1, 12/6 net.
Sexton's (A. H.) The First Technical College, a Sketch, 3/6
Waring's (G. B.) Modern Methods of Sewage Disposal, 10/6

General Literature.

Barrett's (F.) Women of the Iron Bracelets, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Dene's (K.) Clubs, Athletic and Recreative, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
English History of the Twentieth Century, a Prospective Review, with Introduction and ed. by Lazarus, 10/6
Gissing's (A.) A Vagabond in Arts, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Herman's (H.) Woman the Mystery, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Houston's (Mrs.) Kathleen Carmichael's Recollections, 2/6 cl.
Jones's (Rev. H.) Holiday Papers, 2nd Series, cheaper edition, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Leslie's (R. C.) A Waterbiography, illustrated, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Mac Donald's (Rev. J. M.) Thunderbolt, an Australian Story, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
McLean's (A.) Quiet Stories from an Old Woman's Garden, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Mathieson's Six Months' Prices and Dates, January 1st to June 30th, 1894, royal 8vo. 2/6 awd.
Molesworth's (Mrs.) Neighbours, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Spender's (Mrs. J. K.) A Strange Temptation, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Texte u. Untersuchungen, hrsg. von O. v. Gebhardt u. A. Harnack, Vol. 12, Part 2, 4m.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Dörpfeld (W.): Troja, 1893, 5m.
Nizet (C.): L'Œuvre de Philibert de l'Orme, Vol. 1, 80fr.

Bibliography.

Bücherzeichen des XV. u. XVI. Jahrh., hrsg. v. F. Warnecke, Part 5, 5m.

Philosophy.

Binet (A.): Psychologie des Grands Calculateurs, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Péllissier (L. G.): Lettres inédites du Baron G. Peyrusse, 1809-1814, 3fr. 50.
Wiar (R.): Le Régime des Terres du Fisc au Bas-Empire, 6fr.

Geography and Travel.

Pensa (H.): L'Algérie, 10fr.

Science.

Drude (P.): Physik des Aethers auf elektromagnetischer Grundlage, 14m.

General Literature.

Carol (J.): Sœur Jeanne, 3fr. 50.
Collas: Pour quand on est deux, 3fr. 50.
Franz (K. E.): Ungeschichte Leute, 4m.
Grosclaude: Pardon Madame! 3fr. 50.
Koschwitz (E.): Les Parlers parisiens, 4fr. 50.
Marga: Ame tendre, 3fr. 50.
Mérouvel (C.): Pour un Regard, 3fr. 50.
Saint-Saëns (C.): Problèmes et Mystères, 2fr.
Salverte (F. de): Le Roman dans la Grèce ancienne, 3fr. 50.
Theuriet (A.): Tentation, 3fr. 50.
Tissot (V.): Simone, 3fr. 50.
Vaucaire (M.): Petits Chagrins, 2fr.
Vaudere (J. de la): Rien qu'Amante, 3fr. 50.
Zola (E.): Lourdes, 3fr. 50.

"IF THOU WERT TRUE AS THOU ART FAIR."

If thou wert true as thou art fair,
Love should for thee thy burden bear;
No service would his heart disdain,
Or deem it idle, or in vain:

But fare thee well! Too fair art thou;
So fare thee well for ever now.

If thou wert mine, and mine alone,
Then shouldst thou reign upon love's throne;
But other hands may thine caress,
And other lips those lips may press,
So fare thee well! Unfair art thou,—
Go, fare thee well for ever now.

If thou, a goddess, wert divine,
Should all men worship at thy shrine?
Nay, prithee, think!—is there not one
Who from thine altar would pass on,
Crying, "Fare thee well! Mere fairy thou,—
Nay, fare thee well for ever now?"

Yet tell me, thou, my own, my queen,
Art true as thou hast ever been,—
And I thy servant still shall be;
Nor, doubting, sing this song to thee
Of "Fare thee well,"—but "Fair art thou,"
And "With me fare for ever now."

SAMUEL WADDINGTON.

THE PRESS CONGRESS AT ANTWERP.

"FROM grave to gay, from lively to severe," the first International Congress of the Press led the visitor to Antwerp through three days of conference and more than a week of public entertainment and speech-making.

The most casual glance round the great salle of the Cercle Artistique revealed the contrasting elements of which this remarkable body was composed. At the high table the presidents of each section formed a reverend row, occupying in turn the presidential chair; below, in very characteristic national groups, sat the delegates of the various press associations throughout the world. Parisian journalism was conspicuously lively on the right of the tribune; Germany, serious, bearded, and spectacled, filled the opposite wing; in the centre space a strong delegation from the Institute of Journalists of the United Kingdom entrenched itself in dignified consciousness of a five years' charter of incorporation. Russia, Holland, Spain, Scandinavia, Portugal, Switzerland were all represented by well-known names; the Associazione della Stampa periodica of Italy contributed the able and honourable Commendatore Bonghi; Mr. Paul Ocker bore the weight of representing American newspapers; and Mr. Triggs, Member of Council, had crossed the world on behalf of the Institute of Journalists of New Zealand.

The idea of an international press meeting is no new thing. That it is an idea no longer, but a fact, is due to the indefatigable efforts of certain French and Belgian journalists, who, meeting some of their British colleagues under the auspices of the Institute of Journalists in London last September, made rapid progress in mutual comprehension, confidence, and esteem. M. Goemaere-De Keyser, President of the Association de la Presse belge, M. Pierre Robbe, of the Association des Journalistes parlementaires à Paris, M. Paul Billiet, and others, gathered up the vague suggestions and half-formed pro-

jects which were partially mooted in Fleet Street last autumn, and have brought about an international result of unqualified present success and of unlimited future significance.

The proceedings opened on Monday, July 9th, with a formal welcome from M. Goemaere as President of the Belgian Section; and the honour of the first speech was accorded to Mr. P. W. Clayden, of the *Daily News*, who, as President of the British Institute of Journalists, gave an interesting account of the rise, growth, and aims of that body, incorporated under royal charter since 1889, and aspiring, not vainly, to establish a "Court of Honour" in matters journalistically professional. In summarizing the qualities that go to the making of a good journalist, the speaker gave special prominence to self-effacement, self-sacrifice, love of peace—"things of good report" which have not hitherto always been associated with the exercise of the profession. A word of kindly criticism was passed on the Press Associations of Paris, which resemble, Mr. Clayden observed, sectional and local clubs rather than institutions of national importance, though he cordially admitted that concerning the value of personal intercourse the continental press had nothing to learn.

Following hard on Mr. Clayden's speech came the pertinent proposal of M. Berardi, of the *Indépendance Belge*, that legislation should be asked to define and protect the rights of the press—a suggestion which was ultimately voted to a special international committee. Mr. Aaron Watson, the kindly Honorary Secretary of the British Section, came in here appropriately with a most valuable paper on 'Copyright,' and clothed the dry bones of that vexed question with considerable interest, tracing its unsatisfactory history from the reign of Queen Anne to that of Queen Victoria, where he left it to the consideration of the future, confessedly very little better than he found it.

On the eloquent amendment of M. Torelli (Milan) the question of protection for news by telegram or telephone was unanimously approved, subsequently passing to the committee stage for consideration. This ended the first and most serious day's work.

It was evident next morning (Tuesday, July 10th) when the members assembled that they were become better acquainted, and that a lighter and less technical vein might be expected to prevail among the speakers. M. Heintzmann Savino's oration on 'Les Bases d'un Enseignement professionnel pour la Presse' would deserve to be remembered if only for the lofty definition of a journalist, "a man who consecrates in complete surrender every faculty and every talent to his profession." M. Savino is the editor of the chief Antwerp paper, *Le Matin*, and, if the comparison may be permitted, is somewhat the "Stead" of the Belgian press. His educational scheme, in which he gives a very striking place to the cultivation of "a sense of proportion," found a powerful supporter in Mr. A. E. Fletcher (*Daily Chronicle*), who made a flying visit of one day to Antwerp to express his very similar views on the same question.

"The historian of to-day," as Mr. Fletcher calls the journalist, must be a man of judgment, humour, sympathy, endowed with the power of generalization and proportion; but his education should add to these gifts the powers of expressing himself in an entertaining as well as a practical manner, and should teach him to be concise, accurate, a master of his own language. A well-meant but ponderous suggestion from Herr Oskar Wolff (Berlin), concerning the responsibility which editors ought to take for the mental and moral qualifications of their staff, elicited an amusing reply from M. Charles Boissevain (Amsterdam), in which, as editor of the *Handelsblad*, he good-humouredly reminded his colleague that such a recommendation savoured distinctly of teaching his grandmother

to suck eggs; and Herr Wolff courteously withdrew his motion amid laughter and cheers.

The afternoon was devoted to the reading and discussion of Miss Stuart's paper on 'Women in English Journalism.' Miss Stuart and Miss Drew were the two women delegates of the British Institute of Journalists, and their presence in that body on a footing of absolute equality was the subject of much comment. Miss Stuart's paper, after dealing with the special qualifications which women possess for journalism, touched on their increasing number and power during the last thirty years, and maintained that they had created, not usurped, their present position; and this drew some interesting remarks from M. de Zagoulaïeff (*Novoié Vremia*), of St. Petersburg, as to the similar employment of ladies on the Russian press.

Wednesday's sitting was chiefly memorable for the discussion of what constitutes a professional journalist, ably waged by MM. Bonghi and Verspeyen among other speakers; but this matter, as well as the protection of telegraphic and telephonic rights, and the question of Sunday rest—which, to the surprise of some of the English delegates, emanated from M. Taunay, of Paris (*Gazette de France*)—had to be relegated to next year's Congress, which, on the invitation of Signor Bonghi, may perhaps be held at Rome. The final *séance* was occupied with complimentary and farewell speeches; that of Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid (London) and of a Berlin delegate, whose goodwill towards his French colleagues was specially apparent, gained considerable applause.

I have endeavoured very briefly to give some outline of the numberless questions, literary, philosophical, and technical, which have been opened and commented on—I can hardly say discussed in full—at the Antwerp Congress. Of its practical results it is early days to determine.

The press atmosphere is thick with new ideas and aspirations, with international comparisons and explanations. Perhaps when these clear and settle a stately fabric of international press federation will arise, having M. Savino's scheme of professional education for its portals and M. Torelli's projected protection for its bulwarks. But in any case such attempts, such aspirations cannot fail of a very widespread effect on the profession at large.

I have no space to speak of the social side of the Congress; of the magnificent welcomes at Antwerp and Brussels from members of the Belgian press, as well as the civic authorities of both cities; of the King's gracious reception at Laeken. Those who took part in these things will not forget them, and will go back to work with the pleasant assurance that ink, like blood, is thicker than water. G. B. S.

MRS. BARRETT BROWNING'S PARENTAGE.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

FROM the tone of Mr. J. H. Ingram's communication in the *Athenæum* of July 7th he would have his readers believe that he had discovered all that is known about Mrs. Barrett Browning's parentage. The real facts of the case are the very opposite. Mr. Ingram has done more than any other writer to mislead students as to the parentage of Mrs. Browning. In the book Mr. Ingram refers to, he states that Robert Browning did not know his wife's age, or where she was born; and asserts with much confidence that Mrs. Browning was born in London on March 4th, 1809. It is, therefore, rather amusing to find Mr. Ingram claiming to have discovered the parentage of Mrs. Browning, when he was three years wrong in the date, and 260 miles wrong as to the place, of her birth. Mr. Ingram has no more claim to have discovered the parentage of Mrs. Barrett Browning than he has to the discovery of the register of her birth in Coxhoe Hall on March 6th, 1806, or the marriage of

her father and mother at Gosforth on May 14th, 1805.

Had Mr. J. H. Ingram made the parentage of Mrs. Browning known to the world six years ago, it is strange that nobody really knew anything about it before I made the discovery I did a few months ago. JOHN ROBINSON.

THOMAS PAINE'S ESCAPE FROM THE GUILLOTINE.

Paris, July 10, 1894.

DISMISSING Perry and his own or his biographer's rodontades, I readily accept Vanhuele as the authority, the sole authority, for Paine's marvellous escape. Mr. Moncure Conway makes out a strong presumption that Paine heard the story from Vanhuele in Belgium in 1800, thereupon accepting quite a new and unexpected version of his escape of 1794. Now I can understand that Paine, with his knowledge of Robespierre's memorandum against him, was disposed to exaggerate the danger he had run; but I am surprised at his implicitly crediting a representation that that danger was shared by his three room-mates. Vanhuele, Bastini, and Robyns were obscure men; they had not sat in the Convention; they had not, as far as we know, written any compromising letters; and I can see no reason for supposing that, though detained as suspects, their lives were in jeopardy. Vanhuele, in a conversation held nearly six years afterwards, is the only authority for all four inmates having been marked out for the guillotine, and having escaped by the door being chalked on the wrong side. How could such an incident have failed to be talked about, at least after Robespierre's fall?

Incredulity is strengthened when we find the accessory circumstances, whether resting also on Vanhuele's authority or on Paine's, extremely inaccurate. Paine says:—

"One hundred and sixty-eight persons were taken out of the Luxembourg in one night, and a hundred and sixty of them guillotined next day, of which I now know I was to have been one."

Now the only grand gaol delivery from the Luxembourg took place on July 6th, when 157 inmates were removed to the Conciergerie; but so far from these being all guillotined the next day, they were divided into three batches, sixty being tried on the 7th, fifty on the 9th, and forty-six on the 10th. But Robespierre did not fall until the 27th, and a marvellous escape from removal on the 6th, necessarily discovered on the 7th, would manifestly have been no safeguard till the 27th. Mr. Conway is, therefore, constrained to suggest that Paine "referred to another instalment." But the only other considerable draft made from the Luxembourg took place shortly before the 22nd, on which day eighteen persons from that prison were put on trial. Mr. Conway may, perhaps, think, in spite of the discrepancy between 168 and 18, that Paine and his comrades should have been added to these 18; but even if Paine had escaped trial on the 22nd, there would have been ample time to correct the mistake before the 27th. Carlyle, very naturally, therefore, fixed the escape for the 26th, perceiving that unless Paine escaped from being in the very last batch, the blunder would have been corrected. It can hardly be doubted that Paine referred to the monster draft of the 157, imagining this to have taken place "a few days," instead of three weeks, before Robespierre's fall.

Robespierre's memorandum, moreover, implies an intention which had not yet been acted upon; whereas, on Mr. Conway's theory, we must infer that Robespierre actually gave or procured orders for Paine's removal to the Conciergerie, but that he neither cancelled the memorandum nor, on discovering the mistake committed, took steps to have it rectified.

As to the apology apparently made by

Barère for concurring in Paine's arrest, that arrest was ordered by the Committee of General Security. Barère was not a member of that body, but he may not improbably have signed a letter directing it to make the arrest. I cannot understand how, under the working of the Revolutionary Tribunal, he could have signed any "warrant" against Paine subsequent to his arrest; and Paine's use of that term may have been rather lax. The indictment, or order for his prosecution, would have been signed, not by the Committee of Public Safety, of which Barère was a member, even if it had been prompted by that Committee, but by Fouquier Tinville as Public Prosecutor.

I can only conclude that Vanhuele, like many of his fellow prisoners, exaggerated the perils he had run, especially as there is not the slightest hint of this door-chalking in any of the numerous narratives of other captives. Those narratives imply, even when they do not expressly state, that the turnkeys had no previous intimation of what inmates were to be removed, and that on the arrival of the carts the roll was called over in the lodge or corridor, in the presence or hearing of the whole company. In the many stories, too, of hairbreadth escapes told by French writers, Paine's escape is conspicuous by its absence, nor is it noticed by Michelet or Louis Blanc, though the latter was well read in Carlyle. They must have smiled at a story inconsistent with what they knew of the *modus operandi* of the Tribunal. I doubt, indeed, whether, even now, Frenchmen unacquainted with Carlyle have any knowledge of the story. Mr. Conway seems to me strangely to overrate the circulation in France of Paine's later and minor writings, when he imagines that the letter of 1802 to a Washington newspaper would have been challenged if incorrect by one of the "thousands living who might have contradicted him." J. G. ALGER.

A COMPLAINT: POSSIBLY BY CHAUCER.

I HAVE lately found two poems which previously exemplify what is meant by a "Complaint," a form of poem of which Chaucer assures us that he wrote very many. They are gentle and graceful, and not unworthy, in my opinion, of the master. But they lack the external evidence of being directly attributed to him in the MS.

At the same time, they are found in good company. They are preceded, immediately, by Chaucer's 'Complaint to Pity'; and they are succeeded, not immediately, but after only one intervening poem (of no true merit), by Chaucer's 'Balade on Gentilesse.' This is external evidence of a sort, such as should not be wholly ignored.

As they have not (so far as I know) been previously printed, I think they well deserve that honour. So I send transcripts of them, one at a time.

The 'Complaint to Pity' ends, in MS. Harl. 7578, at the bottom of fol. 14, back. Below the last line is written the simple title 'Balade,' which, of course, refers to the poem which commences on fol. 15. This poem is not a "Balade" (the word was too loosely used), but a "Complaint," in four stanzas of eight lines each. The spelling is faulty; but I must give it as it is. I also fear that the text is corrupt in more places than one; but it can be amended hereafter. Observe the reference to St. Valentine's day.

There is no title in the MS. except 'Balade,' as above noted. It may well bear the title which I now give it.

COMPLAINT TO MY MORTAL FOE.

Al holly yours, withouten others parte!
Wherfore? I-wisse, that I ne can ne may
By service chaungen; thus of al such arte
The lernynge I desire for ever and ay;
And euermore, while that I leue may,
In trouthe (!) I wol youre seruant stille abide,
Al-though my wo encrese day by day,
Til that to me be come the dethe tyde.

Seint valentine, to you I Renouele
My woful lyf, as I can, compleynynge;
But, as me thinketh, to you a quarele
Right grete I haue, whanne I, rememb(er)inge
Betwene, howe kende, ayeins the yeres sprynge,
Vpon youre day, doith eche foule chese his make;
And you lyste not in such comforte me bringe,
That to her grace my lady shulde me take.

Wherfor vnto you, Cupide, I beseeche,
Furth with Venis, noble lusty goddesse,
Sith ye may beat my sorowe lesse and eche;
And I, youre man, oppressed with distresse,
Can not cry helpe, but vnto youre gentelnesse.
So voucheth safe, sith I, youre man, wol dye,
My ladies herte in pite folde and presse,
That of my peine fynde I may remedye.

To your konnyng, my hertes right prynces[se],
My mortal foe, which I best loue and serue,
I Recommaunde my bolistou leuenesse;
And, for I can not altherbest deserue
Your grace, I prey, as he that wol nat swerue,
That I may fare the better for my trouthe[se];
Sith I am yours, til deth my herte wol kerue,
On me, youre man, now mercy haue and routh[se].

The following corrections may be noted.
1-3. The sense is (to me) obscure; perhaps something has gone wrong. I suppose "I-wisse" should be *y-wis*; and perhaps "By" (1. 3) should be *My*. 6. Read *trouthe*. 12. Read *greet*. 13. Read *how kynde* (i. e., Nature). 14. Read *Upon your* (and *your* for "yours" throughout); *doth*; *foul*. 15. *list*; *comfort*. 19. *lesse* and *eche* means "diminish and augment." 21. Read *help*; to for "vnto," which ruins the line. 22. *sauf*. 24. *I finde remedye*. 25. *connyng*; *pryncesse*. 27. *leuednesse*. 31. *Omit wol* (*herte* is dissyllabic).

There is much melody in the lines, and some force. Such lines as

My mortal foe, which I best loue and serue;

and again,

Sith I am yours, til deth my herte kerue,

are surely admirable. WALTER W. SKEAT.

P.S.—I have already a light on the first line. It is, practically, from Machault, whom Chaucer had studied. Machault (ed. Tarbé, p. 54) has "Et quant je suis tout vostre, sans demi," &c.; see the passage. Hence "withouten others parte" means "without any other having any part in me." "Mortal foe" answers to Machault's "douce anemie" (Paget Toynbee's 'Specimens,' p. 282), which Chaucer usually renders by "swete foe." With lines 3, 4, compare 'A Complaint to his Lady,' l. 42.

A NEW GREEK PAPYRUS.

July 16, 1894.

AMONG the treasures acquired by Mr. Flinders Petrie last winter in Egypt is a roll of papyrus, which proved to be 44 ft. long, and covered on the recto side with sixty-eight columns of Greek text. As usual, the roll had been broken, so that in every column there is a gap rather above the middle. Many of the outer or opening columns have been hopelessly injured, but there still remains a large quantity of text, written by several hands in a good clear writing, unmistakably of the third century B.C. The columns have been laid down on paper by Mr. Petrie with his usual skill, and Mr. B. P. Grenfell, who was on the spot, undertook the decipherment and transcription. Last week I had the opportunity of reading through and verifying with him his very acute and careful transcription, and helping him in determining the date and other problems which suggested themselves.

The result of our joint inquiry is so far as follows. The whole roll contains a series of ordinances regarding the control of State monopolies, and the conditions under which they were to be let to tax-farmers, with reservations protecting the State from loss, the farmer and the publican from mutual overreaching. The first nineteen columns, which are very much destroyed, seem to contain general regulations. Cols. 20-34 contain the regulations for the growth of vines and the making of wine, which was all under strict supervision, in order to protect the speculators who had bought the right of selling the wine—in fact, the wholesale vintners—as well as the State, which claimed a tax of one-sixth of all produce. This

section concludes with formal decrees from the sovereign. The rest of the text is concerning the parallel regulations for oil, which are the more complicated as four kinds of oil are concerned—those made from sesame, from the croton plant, from a sort of poppy, and from gourds. There is no trace of the existence of olives, or of olive oil, in the country; but the very strict regulations against importing foreign oil by way of Alexandria or Pelusium show that its competition was feared.

Into the details of this legislation it would not be possible to enter without a long dissertation, and, indeed, many of them are still obscure, though they have already thrown great light upon the problems which I had left unsolved in my vol. ii. of the 'Petrie Papyri.' There are several curious words, or words used in unusual senses, which are an obstacle to our comprehension, but which will help to extend our yet imperfect knowledge of Hellenistic Greek.

But probably the reader is already impatient that I have postponed to this point the all-important question of date. Happily we can give a definite answer, provided our arguments be sound. The two dates given in the headings of ordinances are "the twenty-seventh year of Ptolemy, the son of Ptolemy, and his son Ptolemy," and the twenty-third year of the same reign. The occurrence of this curious formula in the published 'Petrie Papyri' (vol. ii. p. 71), among papers exclusively of the second and third kings of the name; the character of the writing; and the figure 27, which is beyond the actual years of the third Ptolemy's reign, all tend to make us assume the years 264 and 260 B.C., in the second king's reign, as those in which this great document was written.

There are other contributory arguments. Among the twenty-seven nomes enumerated (for the regulations extend over all Egypt) there is no Arsinoite nome, but in the place where we should expect it *the lake* is mentioned as a nome. This was the ordinary name of the Fayyum before Queen Arsinoë founded the great new settlement of veterans there, whose wills and other papers were published in the first volume of the 'Petrie Papyri.' We find, therefore, that in the twenty-third year of the king the nome had not yet received its new title. Unfortunately, the columns under the twenty-seventh year do not refer to it. In the twenty-ninth year the new nome was already established. But the collecting of the sixth for Queen Philadelphus—apparently in honour of her deification—appears under the text of the year twenty-three. No other queen, no titles of state, no other indication of the reigning sovereign, are to be found. But what I have given is enough to make us sure that we have before us the earliest papyrus of the kind, and that it will afford us materials for determining more closely the vexed chronology of the life of this queen, who influenced her country more than any of her successors till we come to the notorious Cleopatra. Parenthetically, I may add that Mr. Petrie has also brought back a *stèle* containing a hieroglyphic text of the same period, in which an Egyptian high officer, a steward of the same queen, commemorates that he rebuilt a temple at Coptos under her orders.

I propose to call this great new papyrus, the longest and fullest of all our fiscal documents, for convenience' sake, the "Monopoly Papyrus." It will presently be edited by Mr. Grenfell, when a good many stray fragments will, I hope, have been set in their places, and some puzzles in deciphering, which still remain, have been solved. Its relations to the documents in the second volume of the 'Petrie Papyri' I shall discuss in the forthcoming appendix to that volume, which will contain the autotypes of the narrative of the third Syrian war.

J. P. MAHAFFY.

AN AMERICAN EDITION OF 'ELIA.'

FOUR years ago, under this heading, Canon Ainger contributed to the *Athenæum* (No. 3267) an interesting account of a rare (if not unique) volume published at Philadelphia in 1828, which purported to be a "Second series of the 'Essays of Elia,' collected from the *London Magazine*." As was pointed out by Canon Ainger, the compiler had confined his researches neither to the *London Magazine* nor to Lamb's compositions, having included early papers collected by Lamb himself in 1818, and three essays written by other hands. As I believe Canon Ainger's inquiry whether 'this edition had been recorded and described before' elicited no response, may I be permitted to mention a reference to it which I have just met with in an extract from N. P. Willis's 'Pencilings by the Way,' published in 1835? The passage gives an account of a breakfast in the Temple (apparently at Crab Robinson's chambers) at which Willis met Charles and Mary Lamb. He arrived early and learned from his host that "Lamb was very much pleased with the American reprint of his 'Elia,' though it contains several things which are not his." During breakfast Willis told Lamb that he had "bought a copy of 'Elia' the last day he was in America [1831] to send as a parting gift" to a friend. "What did you give for it?" said Lamb. "About seven and sixpence," [replied Willis]. "Permit me to pay you that," said he, and with the utmost earnestness he counted out the money upon the table. "I never yet wrote anything that would sell," he continued. "I am the publisher's ruin"; and then Lamb is represented as having offered Willis sixpence toward the cost of a copy of his "last poem," which "won't sell a copy." This must have been 'Satan in Search of a Wife,' published in 1831. Willis does not say that he refused either donation.

Here is an interesting note on Lamb's 'Autobiography of Mr. Munden.' In the review of Talfourd's 'Letters of Charles Lamb,' which appeared in the *Examiner* of June 18th, 1837, I find this passage:—

"We are bound to add, however, with regret, in observing on these phases of Lamb's plesantry, that the joke he perpetrated on Munden, in assigning Stoke Pogis to him as his birthplace, and which was meant to have relation to that great comedian's manner of digging out his words in speaking, has recently betrayed into a serious error, that ingenious and industrious comedian, Mr. Webster."

I do not know to what circumstance the last clause of the sentence alludes, but it is clear that Leigh Hunt was the reviewer, for in his 'Autobiography' (chap. xvi., ed. 1861, p. 252) Hunt uses almost the same words about Stoke Pogis:—

"He [Lamb] wrote in the same magazine [London] two lives of Liston and Munden, which the public took for serious.....Munden he made born at 'Stoke Pogis': the very sound of which was like the actor speaking and digging his words."

J. DYKES CAMPBELL.

P.S.—Since the above note was written a copy of the book has been offered for sale by a London second-hand bookseller—Mr. G. H. May. The exact title it bears is: "Elia. Essays which have appeared under that signature in the *London Magazine*. Second Series. Philadelphia: Carey, Lea & Carey. 1828." Post 8vo. white boards, label on back.

THE HOWELL WILLS LIBRARY.

THE sale of this library, the most important that has been dispersed this season, commenced at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's rooms on Wednesday, July 11th. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of general business depression, and consequently a lack of keenness in collectors, all the finest books in the collection were readily bought at very high figures. Throughout the whole six days' sale there was much spirit among the purchasers, and there

was no evidence of any flagging in the biddings. Certain books realized less than when previously sold by Messrs. Sotheby, but others again realized more, and Mr. Wills made a considerable profit on several books that he purchased direct from booksellers. Collectors, having driven all ordinary copies of the first editions of Dickens, Thackeray, and other kindred authors to the highest possible point, are now, perhaps, returning to the first and rare editions of the classics and other works upon the character of which time has already pronounced.

The following prices were realized in the first four days: Blake, *Songs of Experience*, 1794, 40s. Bartolozzi, by A. W. Tuer, an extra-illustrated copy, in 5 folio volumes, 176l. Bembo, *De Aetna*, Venet., 1495, 22l. Caoursin, *Obsidionis Rhodis Urbis Descriptio*, Ulmæ, 1496, 20l. 10s. *Stabilimenta Militum Hierosolymitanorum*, Ulmæ, 1496, 24l. Columna, *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili*, Venet., 1499, 30l. *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, 1862–83, 31l. Dante, *Commedia*, Firenze, 1481, with the first two illustrations after Botticelli, 20l.; another edition, 1487, 27l. Horæ Beatiss. Virginis, sec. Con. Romanæ Curie, Venet., 1497, 25l. *Heures à l'Usage de Rome*, printed on vellum, Paris (1500), 20l. Horæ Deipare V. Mariæ, sec. Usus Romanus, on vellum, Paris, 1519, 37l. *Heures à l'Usage de Rome*, on vellum, Paris, 1509, 22l. Theocritus, Venet., 1495, with a drawing on the margin of the first page attributed to A. Dürer, 205l. Gould, *Trochilidae*, 1861, 43l. *Birds of Great Britain*, 1862, 47l. F. S. Haden, *Études à l'Eau-Forte*, Paris, 1866, 25l. *Epistole de San Hieronimo Vulgare*, Ferrara, 1497, 25l. *Lactantii Opera*, Rome, 1468, 21l. Litta, *Famiglie Celebri Italiane*, Milano, 1820–56, 30l. Macrobius de *Somno Scipionis*, Brixie, 1501, 71l. (Grolier's copy, with the binding inlaid and mended). *Missale Monasticum secundum Consuetudinem Ordinis Vallisumbrosæ*, on vellum, Venet., 1503, 96l. *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*, 36 vols., 1826–1890, 161l. *Monumentos Arquitectonicos de España*, 1859–77, 33l. *Manuscripts on vellum: Breviarium Romanum*, on pure vellum, Sæc. XVI., 40l. *Breviarium Romanum*, of North Italian execution, Sæc. XV., 86l. *Biblia Sacra Latine*, dated at end 1229, 131l. *Antiphonarium*, Sæc. XII., 25l. 10s. A series of eighteen other somewhat similar MSS., of rough work and mostly in poor condition, realized from 10l. to 35l. each. *Biblia Sacra Latine*, in two columns, of Italian work, the borders containing the arms of Bentivoglio of Bologna, Sæc. XIV., 314l. *Book of Prayers*, written in Niederdeutsch, 43l. *The Courtenay Prayer Book*, of English execution, with numerous coats of arms illuminated on the margins, Sæc. XIV., 69l. *Capitula Scholæ S. Johannis Evangelistæ* (22 leaves), illuminated by an Italian artist, 96l. Geuden, *Van onser liever Vrouwen*, Sæc. XV., with ivory carvings on the covers, 105l. Horæ B. Mariæ V., Flemish, Sæc. XV., 40l. Horæ, &c., by a French scribe, Sæc. XV., 51l. Horæ, &c., of French work, 59l.; another, 31l.; another, of possibly Burgundian origin, Sæc. XV., 50l.; another, of French work, written partly in Latin and partly in French, Sæc. XV., 54l. Several other Horæ realized from 10l. to 49l. each. Horæ B. Mariæ V., of French execution, in a Gothic hand, richly illuminated in a bold style, Sæc. XV., 220l. Horæ B. Mariæ V., with the arms of Burgundy and Scotland in the borders, and on one side of the cover "René," and on the other "Millon," 70l.

M. LECONTE DE LISLE.

THE death of Leconte de Lisle, which took place on Tuesday at Louveciennes, deprives France of one of the most remarkable poets of the present age. The successor in the Academy to the chair of Victor Hugo, he had been to a certain degree the successor of Victor Hugo in

a sort of leadership in poetry. Perhaps the first definite signs of the wane of Hugo's influence might be traced in the Parnassian movement, of which Leconte de Lisle was the acknowledged head. That movement having had its day, and a new school taken its place, Leconte de Lisle has long since lost all influence as an active force. It is the fashion, indeed, in Paris just now, among the younger men, to deny that he was a poet at all. Such monstrous injustice is equally unjust to the catholic-minded poet in whose honour this last dethronement has been made; for has not Paul Verlaine written, "Leconte de Lisle est un grand et noble poète"?

Charles Marie René Leconte de Lisle was born in the island of Réunion, October 23rd, 1818. His first volume, the 'Poèmes antiques,' was published in 1853; 'Poèmes et Poésies' followed in 1855; then came 'Poèmes barbares'; 'Poèmes tragiques'; 'Les Erinnyes,' a classical drama, acted at the Odéon; and the lyric drama of 'L'Apollonide'; and he has translated into prose, with extraordinarily sympathetic literalness, Homer, Hesiod, Theocritus, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Virgil, and Horace. Never was a poet more actually and more fundamentally a scholar; and his poetry both gains and loses, but certainly becomes what it is, through this scholarship, which was not merely concerned with Greece and Rome, but with the East as well—a scholarship not only of texts, but of the very spirit of antiquity. That tragic calmness which was his favourite attitude towards life and fate; that haughty dissatisfaction with the ugliness and triviality of the present, the pettiness and unreason of humanity; that exclusive worship of immortal beauty; that single longing after the annihilating repose of Nirvana,—was it not the all-embracing pessimism (if we like to call it, for convenience, by such a name) which is the wisdom of the East, modified, certainly, by a temperament which had none of the true Eastern serenity? In spite of his theory of impassibility, Leconte de Lisle has expressed only himself, whether through the mouth of Cain or of Hypatia; and in the man, as I just knew him, I seemed to see all the qualities of his work; in the rigid, impressive head, the tenacity of the cold eyes, the ideality of the forehead, the singularly unsensuous lips, a certain primness, even, in the severity, the sarcasm, of the mouth. Passion in Leconte de Lisle is only an intellectual passion; emotion is never less than epic; the self which he expresses through so many immobile masks is almost never a realizable human being, who has lived and loved. Thus it is, not merely that all this splendid writing, so fine as literature in the abstract, can never touch the multitude, but that for the critic of literature also there is a sense of something lacking. Never was fine work in verse so absolutely the negation of Milton's three requirements, that poetry should be simple, sensuous, and passionate. And, perhaps, in spite of the remarkable originality of 'Les Éléphants,' 'Les Hurlleurs,' and all that group of exotic flora and fauna; in spite of the tragic irony of 'Un Acte de Charité' and its companion pieces; in spite of all the scholarly and all the curious work which he did in so many kinds, the most really poetic part of his poetry, that by which he will live, is to be found in such poems as 'Requies' and 'Le Dernier Souvenir,' in which he has said, with perfect simplicity and with perfect calmness, all there is to be said of the actual emptiness of life and the possible horror of death.

ARTHUR SYMONS.

Literary Gossip.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING has written three new "Barrack-Room Ballads," which will appear in the *Pall Mall Magazine*. The next

of his "Jungle Stories" will be published in the *Pall Mall Budget* early in September. We hear that a selection from the verses which are daily printed in the *Pall Mall Gazette* will shortly be published in book form.

MR. MORRIS is getting on with his reprints of Pynson's Froissart and 'The Life and Death of Jason' in black and red. Mr. Sparling, who is editing the Froissart, has resigned the secretaryship of the Kelmscott Press, and Mr. S. C. Cockerell has succeeded him.

MR. H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON has written a series of short stories, which are to be published in the *Illustrated London News*.

The appearance of 'The Manxman' in one volume has been put back a little, owing to the circumstance that the American publishers, Messrs. Appleton, have insisted on their right to simultaneous publication. In these days of international copyright a popular novelist cannot afford to forget America.

THE August number of *Blackwood* will open with an article of interest in view of the forthcoming cavalry manoeuvres, 'The Cavalry Arms of the British Service.' Mr. H. W. Wolff contributes an article on the Pretender at Bar-le-Duc; and 'The End of the Story' brings to a close the series of papers which have appeared in *Maga* relating to the career of the late General Sir R. Church. Mr. G. W. Hartley contributes to the same number an account of 'A Lucky Day in a Deer Forest.'

Blackwood is also going to publish a short article or sketch of General Maclagan, R.E., and of the family to which he belonged, which, as our readers may be aware, includes the Archbishop of York amongst its members.

Of the 180 scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge which are entirely open to competition, and have been gained during the past nine months by boys from the public and endowed schools, eighty have fallen to the share of the London day-schools. There are altogether about 240 scholarships and exhibitions at the two universities annually awarded before matriculation, including such as are reserved to boys from particular schools. The Scottish universities and private tutors have this year secured about twenty-five of these.

THE number of scholarships obtained by the chief London schools are as follows:—St. Paul's, 29; Merchant Taylors', 15; Dulwich, 12; Westminster, 7; Christ's Hospital, 6; City of London, 3; and King's College School, 3. St. Paul's has beaten every record, including its own, and the twenty-nine might have been raised to thirty-two by counting a couple of close scholarships and one gained immediately after matriculation. The school is further to be congratulated on having secured the withdrawal of some of the most preposterous of the demands of the Charity Commissioners.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has arranged to publish a translation of M. Jusserand's 'Histoire Littéraire du Peuple Anglais,' on which the author has expended the labour of many years. M. Jusserand's method is quite distinct from that pursued by M. Taine on a similar subject. He has divided

it into three historical parts, viz., 'The Origins to the Renaissance,' 'The Renaissance to Pope,' and 'From Pope to the Present Time.' The three parts will be published separately, and the first will appear in the autumn.

MR. A. C. DEANE, who is well known amongst journalists as a writer of light verse, will publish a selection from his contributions to the press early in the autumn.

WE have much regret in announcing the death (at the advanced age of eighty-one) of Mr. George Simpson, once a well-known figure in the world of booksellers. He was born in Edinburgh and was apprenticed to Carfrae, a bookseller of repute in the New Town. Subsequently he entered the employment of Messrs. W. Blackwood & Sons, where his great talents for business and his sterling integrity speedily raised him to an important position. When Messrs. Blackwood undertook to print their own publications Mr. Simpson was appointed to the management of that branch of the business, and he soon earned a reputation for neat and careful typography. Not only in the printing but in other departments of the business he took an active and eminently successful share, and with both the trade and with a set of men more difficult to please, the authors for whom his firm published and the contributors to the magazine, he became a prime favourite, thanks to the unvarying courtesy and the genuine kindness of his disposition, as well as to his knowledge of books and appreciation of literature. He retired from active life some twenty years ago, to the great regret of every one with whom he had been brought into business relations. After spending some years abroad he settled down in the neighbourhood of Redhill, and subsequently at Blackheath, usually spending his winters on the Riviera, because of the delicacy of his throat. Last winter, however, he remained at home, and he seemed to enjoy excellent health down to the middle of May, when he was seized with an illness from which he appeared to be recovering when he expired, somewhat unexpectedly and quite quietly, on the evening of Thursday, the 12th inst.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & Co. have in the press for early publication a new novel, in three volumes, by Mrs. Oliphant, entitled 'A House in Bloomsbury.'

THE death has to be recorded of Mr. John F. Dunn, one of the cleverest of those booksellers who are called by their enemies "cheap-jacks." He began business when only seventeen years old as a second-hand bookseller in a small shop in Fleet Street, opposite the office of *Punch*, and prospering there he took a larger shop at the corner of Snow Hill, and had the good luck to get considerable compensation when Holborn Viaduct was made. This provided him with the necessary capital, and he established himself in Ludgate Hill as a ready-money bookseller, not altogether to the delight of the late Mr. Trübner, and afterwards opened a second shop at the corner of Paternoster Row. He was a kindly, hospitable man, but whether he and others who started the system of giving a discount of twenty-five per cent. to the public have benefited the trade or literature by so doing may be doubted.

THE first number of a new journal for working men, the object of which is to teach them to think, and to avoid the fallacies of Socialism, is to be published shortly. Lady Colin Campbell will edit it, and amongst those who have promised contributions are Mr. W. H. Mallock and Mr. W. Earl Hodgson.

MR. HERZFELD writes from 68, Loudoun Road, N.W.:—

"I am preparing a monograph on William Taylor of Norwich, with special reference to his influence in introducing German literature into England. I should feel greatly obliged if any one possessing letters written by, or addressed to, Taylor would kindly place copies of them at my disposal. Of course I would undertake not to print them without the consent of the owners."

THE report of the Holloway College shows that it continues slowly to increase in numbers. A botanical garden has been laid out, and the library, which now contains upwards of 4,000 volumes, is being catalogued. Of the ninety or more girls who have left the college, one has died, six are married, about thirty-six are teaching, and the rest are living at home.

THERE died at the age of fifty-seven, after a long illness, in Leipzig on July 7th, Heinrich Hirzel, of the publishing house of S. Hirzel, of which he had been sole partner since 1877. Although the firm was only established in 1853, it is one of the most important in Germany, and among its publications are such works as the 'Exeget. Handbuch z. Alt. Testament,' Grimm's large dictionary, Freytag's novels, Marquardt and Mommsen's 'Roman Antiquities,' Treitschke's 'German History,' and the 'Staatengeschichte der neuesten Zeit.' Dr. Solomon Hirzel, the founder, was the son-in-law of J. A. Reimer, and for some time partner in the firm of Weidmann with his brother-in-law. He was also a good scholar, and collected a large Goethe library, which he bequeathed to the University of Leipzig. His son was very handsome and amiable, and spent some years in this country as assistant at Messrs. Williams & Norgate's, Mr. Sydney Williams having been a great friend of his father's. He will be mourned by a large circle of friends, not only in the book trade, but in the learned and scientific circles of Leipzig.

M. FÉLIX DUBOIS's work, 'Le Péri Anarchiste,' has been translated by M. Ralph Derechef, whose translation of one of Cherbuliez's novels was recently commended in the *Athenæum*. M. Dubois, who is at present stopping in London prior to setting out for Timbuctoo (for the French Government and the *Figaro*), has permitted M. Derechef to expand his work, which will be illustrated freely from Anarchist propaganda. The translator has, moreover, added a chapter on English Anarchism—a movement which can only indirectly be said to relate to this country. Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish the work next week.

MR. W. J. HARDY and the Rev. Henry Cree are preparing for Messrs. Macmillan a volume of 'Documents illustrative of English Church History from the Earliest Times to the silencing of Convocation in 1717.' The compilers' aim is to present to the reader all the important constitutional decrees, canons, and Acts of Parliament to which reference is made in the ordinary text-books dealing

with the history of the Church of England, as far as they can be included in a single octavo volume of some 600 pages. The work is to be made specially full with regard to the Reformation period.

GERMANY has lost a distinguished authority on matters educational in the person of Dr. W. Krumme, Director of the Realschule at Brunswick, who died recently in his sixty-first year. Dr. Krumme was an indefatigable worker in the field of educational reform, which he advocated in his journal *Pädagogisches Archiv*. He was also the author of several scientific works.

THE late Prof. Dillmann just before his death passed through the press a new volume, the fifth, of his Ethiopic Old Testament, containing the Apocrypha. It will be published shortly by Messrs. Asher.

DR. C. M. CAMPBELL writes:—

"Being much interested in the works and life of Oliver Goldsmith, and exercised in mind in the matter of his disputed medical degree, I took the liberty recently of writing to Padua University, asking if such a name appeared in their records of graduates, or of *alumni* even, for the years including those of Goldsmith's continental wanderings. A most courteous reply was returned to me by the secretary, evidently after careful searching. He says no such name can be found, and seems to think it cannot have been there, if anywhere, the degree was obtained. This rather depressing negative evidence may possibly interest others of your readers besides myself, and so I trouble you with this note."

THERE seems some reason to doubt whether, after all the hubbub they have caused, the circulars of Messrs. Mudie and Messrs. Smith will produce any great change. The leading publishers of novels are not, it is understood, inclined to give way, and if they can hold together, the libraries will be forced to withdraw their demands, for obviously they cannot leave their customers unprotected with the novels that attract most attention. On the question of the speedy publication of cheap editions, the booksellers are naturally eager to support the publishers.

M. TACO DE BEER writes regarding his article in the *Athenæum* of July 7th:—

"I am sorry to learn that I was led into error by information I thought quite trustworthy about Dr. Snouck Hurgronje's book about Atchin. I beg to inform your readers that I was mistaken. The fact is that in the first volume of his work Dr. Snouck Hurgronje criticized sharply printed and public reports on Atchin by high-placed functionaries of the Government; but there is no question of stopping the publication of his book. As soon as some formal difficulties have been removed, the first volume will be once more circulated; and the appearance of the second volume waits only the printing of the plates, which is to be done in Holland. That is what I learn from the very best source."

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include Alien Immigration, Return for June (1d.); Board of Trade Reports on the Volume and Effect of Recent Immigration (1s.); Education, Report on the South-Eastern Division of England and Wales, 1893 (2d.), and the Annual Report on Education by the Accountant for Scotland (6d.); Gresham University Commission, Appendix and Index to Minutes of Evidence (1s. 6d.); List of Pensions granted during the Year ended 20th June, 1894, and charged upon the Civil List (1d.); and Statement of the Moral and Material Progress of India (1s. 6d.).

SCIENCE

The Camel: its Uses and Management. By Major Arthur Glyn Leonard. (Longmans & Co.)

DURING the Afghan and Soudan campaigns thousands of camels, after suffering untold misery, laid themselves quietly down to die, and the lines of march were dotted with their bleaching bones and putrid carcases. This terrible mortality, which gave rise to serious difficulties of transport, was apparently due, in no small degree, to "downright stupidity, obstinacy, and ignorance." There was no wanton cruelty or intentional neglect, but men and officers alike seem to have treated the camel as if he were a cast-iron animal, that could carry any weight, stand any hardship or fatigue, and work continuously for many days without food or water. Their ideas of the camel were no doubt based on travellers' stories of his wonderful powers of endurance; but before the end of the campaigns many officers must have realized that he was an animal of great constitutional delicacy, and that in some respects he required more care and attention than the horse or the mule. Yet, strange to say, no real effort appears to have yet been made to study his peculiarities or to lay down a system which would enable our soldiers to learn his habits and capacities, and treat him in a rational and practical manner. It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that we notice the publication of a book on the camel by an officer who has learned to appreciate his value, and who recognizes that he is not a mere machine, but an animal of complex structure, that requires careful treatment and a regular supply of food and water.

Major Leonard has served as a transport officer with camels in India, Afghanistan, and the Soudan, and he has commanded one of the camel corps of the Egyptian army. Altogether he has had sixteen years' practical experience of camels, and he has taken every opportunity of making himself acquainted with their anatomy, their habits, and their peculiarities of temperament. He is, therefore, well qualified to write about them, and his notes on their treatment and management are interesting and instructive. The book is in places somewhat diffuse, and it is too large for the campaigning library of an officer; but it contains much practical information which we hope may some day be embodied in a manual for the use of the army. The time may come when a British army will again have to depend largely upon camels for its transport, and the issue of such a manual would go far to prevent their unnecessary and wholesale slaughter.

We think that Major Leonard has in some respects under-estimated the intelligence of the camel. Perhaps no European can thoroughly understand an animal so completely Oriental; or possibly the camel resents European control and assumes an attitude of stolid indifference. However this may be, there is certainly a marked difference between the camel that has been pressed into a camel corps or into the Army Transport Service and the same animal in the hands of his Arab master. The European looks upon the camel as a strange beast, and the "ship of the desert" returns the

compliment. The Arab regards him as a life-long companion, and the camel is not unresponsive. A European can write with truth of a camel, "He refuses to become your friend. He will not identify himself with his rider or driver in the smallest way whatever,"—no Arab could do so.

Lieut. Massoutier's estimate of the camel's intelligence, and of his liability to panic, seems to be nearer to the truth. We have ourselves seen the laden camels of a caravan, arriving from the desert, fly at the unwonted sight of a carriage driving rapidly towards them; and we have heard of other similar cases of panic. We have also noticed, when travelling along caravan routes, that the camels have recognized the proximity of water; but we have always attributed this to memory rather than to keenness of scent. It is well known that the camel does not readily forget a native who has ill-treated him, and that he often shows this in a most unpleasant manner; also that camels work best when attended by their native owners.

Major Leonard's remarks on the inattention of natives to breed are a little misleading. They may be true of the village owners of camels in Egypt and elsewhere; but the Sheikhs of the great Arab tribes of Arabia, Syria, and Mesopotamia are well aware of the importance of selection. Some tribes have pedigree camels that differ from ordinary camels in appearance and pace as much as the thoroughbred does from the cart-horse. So, too, in Asia Minor, where the magnificent animals produced by a cross between the Bactrian and the Arab camel are bred, the greatest care is taken to obtain good Bactrian sires from the Caucasus and Central Asia.

The chapters on "Watering," "Feeding," "Loading," "Marching and Carrying Power," "Purchasing," &c., in which Major Leonard gives the results of his long practical experience, are highly instructive. He is a close observer, and most of his remarks and suggestions will meet with general approval. Camels, as he rightly observes, should, when possible, be watered daily; they should be fed regularly, be allowed to graze, and have ample time to chew the cud. Overloading, overdriving, and insufficient food and water are inevitably followed by the collapse of the unfortunate animals. The watering question has been much misunderstood. It is true that some camels can go from eight to ten and even sixteen days without water, but it is also true that great exhaustion follows such abstinence. After going several days without water a camel requires rest, and natives, after making a long, trying journey, invariably turn their camels loose to graze for several weeks. Training, according to English ideas, is more likely to do harm than good; but it is desirable before starting on a long desert journey to diet the camels, and get them into the best possible condition.

In conclusion, we must express the hope that Major Leonard's suggestion that this country should follow the example of the French in Algeria, and establish, both in India and in Egypt, a permanent camel corps and stud farm, may be adopted. As he justly says:—

"In all our recent expeditions the transport has been nothing more than a mere hasty col-

lection of animals, bought not for their special fitness, but by the gross, looked after by men totally inexperienced and ignorant of the work, without any organisation, and with improvised administration. Such it will remain as long as the system is unchanged."

ASTRONOMICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE first volume of the new edition of the late Prebendary Webb's *Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes* (Longmans & Co.) has been published, and the preparation of the second volume is being actively pushed forward, the MS. being completed and the printing in progress. The labour of bringing it up to date must have been considerable, and Mr. Espin has availed himself of the assistance of several astronomical friends, adepts in their respective departments. The new matter has been thrown into the form of notes. It is somewhat strange that the attribution of the discovery of the principal division in Saturn's ring to Ball in 1665 (long since shown to have been founded on mistake) is still retained. But, passing over this and some other small inadvertences, this first volume (which is enriched with a portrait and short memoir of the author) well brings the portion of astronomy embraced by it up to its present position, and the appearance of the second volume will be eagerly looked for.

A NUMBER of illustrated works, entitled "The Columbian Knowledge Series," is in course of publication at Boston, U.S. (Roberts Brothers), under the editorship of Prof. D. P. Todd, Director of Amherst College Observatory. The first has appeared, and is on *Total Eclipses of the Sun*, by Mabel Loomis Todd, the editor's wife. It contains a highly interesting historical survey of the accounts which have come down to us of ancient and mediæval eclipses, and of the scientific knowledge acquired by the observation of modern eclipses, and particularly of those since 1842, the great eclipse of which year, as the editor remarks, indicates the dawn of a golden age of physical research upon the sun. The third volume of the series in question (to appear in the course of the summer) will be on 'Stars and Telescopes,' by Prof. Todd and Mr. Lynn, the instrumental portion being by the former, whilst the descriptive part will be in fact a reissue of Mr. Lynn's 'Celestial Motions' (of which an eighth edition recently appeared in this country), with notes by the editor.

THE second volume of the *Publications of the Lick Observatory* has recently appeared. It contains Prof. Burnham's double-star observations made with the 36-inch and 12-inch refractors from August, 1888, to June, 1892; his discoveries of new nebulae and double stars; and measures of planetary and other nebulae. Those of double stars include a nineteenth catalogue of objects of this kind measured between January and June, 1892, when Prof. Burnham's connexion with the Lick Observatory terminated.

WE have received the number of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for May. Prof. Tacchini gives an account of his observations of the heliographical latitudes of the solar protuberances and groups of spots for the first three months of the present year; they show (especially in the case of the former class of phenomena) a marked increase of frequency in the southern as compared with the northern hemisphere of the sun. M. Belopolsky contributes a paper on the reversal of the line D₃ in the solar spectrum.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Sat. Botanic, 3½.—Election of Fellows.

Science Gossip.

MR. WALTER PRENTIS, who has been for more than thirty years an observer of birds in Kent, has collected his notes, and will issue them in

book form under the title of 'Notes on the Birds of Rainham, including the District between Chatham and Sittingbourne.' Messrs. Gurney & Jackson will publish the book.

MAJOR VON WISSMANN is said to contemplate writing, in conjunction with Dr. Bumiller, an exhaustive work on the expedition to Central Africa, in which the latter took an active part, and on the suppression of the rising of the Arabs on the coast. The work will be provided with maps, sketches, and statistical tables.

THE Porte is preparing some works on navigation in Turkish. One translated by Sub-Lieut. Nookki Effendi is on the navigation of the Gulf of Aden, and seems to be taken from the English. Works on the China and Japan seas are in preparation.

FINE ARTS

Rembrandt: sa Vie, son Œuvre, et son Temps.

Par É. Michel. 343 Reproductions. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)

Rembrandt: his Life, his Work, and his Time.

From the French by F. Simmonds.

Edited by F. Wedmore. 2 vols. With 317 Illustrations. (Heinemann.)

TO the historians of to-day Rembrandt is a very different being from the Rembrandt whom fifty years since the world was content to judge by what were assumed to be his faults. A number of gossiping chroniclers, as ignorant as they were credulous, had defamed him. Nearly every fact about his parentage and descent, the place of his birth, his master in art, his fortunes, his marriage or marriages and those later relations which the Church did not consecrate, the houses he lived in, his pupils and their works, his bankruptcy, his death, and even his burial, had been perverted. The artistic world believed that he was a stupendous master, and some enthusiasts declared that he was, without exception, the most original of all painters; but that he had something to do with a mill on the Dutch Rhine, was married, and "did waur," as they used to say in Scotland, that he made money and friends and lost all, and, finally, died deplorably, was about all that was generally known of his life till modern research and a kinder judgment began to tell in his favour. Some critics were ready to accept any blunder or falsehood against Rembrandt.

His parents lived at a house near the White Gate at Leyden, and the father, besides much other property, plate, houses, &c., had a considerable share in a malting mill which stood near the Rhine, but there Rembrandt van Ryn was not born, although tradition said he was. This negative being established, and nothing more—for his actual birthplace remains uncertain, although probabilities are in favour of the mansion near the White Gate, where, beyond a doubt, his youth was spent—there remained to be ascertained the date of his birth. Of the day being July 15th no question had arisen, but whether the year was 1606 or 1607 was much debated; and until Dr. Scheltema found the entry, June 22nd, 1634, of Rembrandt's marriage to Saskia van Uylenborch, which seemed to establish the date to be 1608, most people believed 1606 to be the year. Vosmaer, as we noticed when reviewing his 'Rembrandt,' accepted the newer version, yet, looking at all the cir-

cumstances, we think with M. Michel that there must be an error in the register or the reading of it. The strongest fact in the case is that the Burgomaster Orlers, who published a book about the city of Leyden in 1641, when the master was at the zenith of his fortune, gives the date as 1606, with the right day and month, and the correct names of his father and mother, thus showing close knowledge of the subject; while in 1672, three years after the painter's death, another writer upon Leyden gave the same date, and the register of his matriculation in the Faculty of Letters in the same city says that he was fourteen in 1620. It is of less consequence that a legal document states, doubtless on his own authority, that he was "about forty-six" in 1653, various other notices being equally indefinite. M. Michel, following Dr. Bode and other recent authorities, adopts 1606 as the probable, if not the absolutely established date, so far as present knowledge goes; but so much has been discovered of recent years in regard to Rembrandt that it is not unreasonable to hope that fresh evidence may yet turn up on the point.

We have mentioned the various records and theories about the date of Rembrandt's birth because, as M. Michel has sifted and arranged the details in a similar manner throughout, leaving his readers to accept or reject his conclusions, we are thus able to illustrate the method followed in his book, whenever subjects of importance have to be considered. Confining himself mainly to the biography of the master, and arranging his pictures in a manner which is generally, though not always, in accordance with the views of Vosmaer and Dr. Bode, and, where these authorities are not agreed, preferring the latter as the more trustworthy, M. Michel has written a copious monograph, full of insight into the motives and career of Rembrandt, bright with sympathy, animated, and picturesque; but on the whole he has deferred rather too often to his authorities, and might well have ventured to differ from them more frequently. At least, such is our general impression, although it would be rather difficult to give chapter and verse for it, and set forth, within our limits and with the illustrations and arguments which would be necessary, the instances in which we think M. Michel ought to have been more independent. Dr. Bode rightly enjoys a high reputation as a critic of Rembrandt, but artists do not invariably admit his conclusions. M. Michel's own training is that of an historian and archaeologist unfamiliar with the palette, its resources and limitations—in fact, this book makes manifest that, from lack of technical attainments, his opinions about Rembrandt's technique are somewhat of a second-hand character. In no branch of art criticism is knowledge of the brush more precious than where Rembrandt and his school are concerned.

M. Michel's knowledge of Rembrandts in England is less extensive than his acquaintance with the pictures which remain on the Continent; had it been otherwise he would not have catalogued, without at least questioning it, the ascription of the 'Feast of Belshazzar,' which is at Knowsley, to the great master; nor would he have passed

over in silence the disastrous condition of the 'Man in Armour' at Glasgow, which was at the Academy in the winter of 1893. Renewed study of this picture has convinced us that it is not a work of Rembrandt's hands at all, and that, beyond the general characteristics of his school, it possesses none of the peculiarities of that master, least of all his noble and unaffected inspiration and vigorous touch. That it is a work of G. Van den Eckhout, who painted the rather melodramatic and comparatively feeble 'Portrait of a Man,' which is in the National Gallery of Ireland, and was No. 64 in the Academy of 1894, is hardly doubted by judges of authority, whose opinions ought to have been considered before the catalogue now before us was compiled, or, at least, before it was republished in English. Having these shortcomings before our eyes, it is impossible to accept this catalogue as authoritative with regard to the genuineness of the great master's works. A few more doubtful pictures are included in the English catalogue, and several genuine instances are omitted from it, and its statements about the present whereabouts of several masterpieces which have changed hands of late years need revision. We have more than suspicions of the genuineness of several "Rembrandts" which are mentioned in the French and Russian catalogues. The German catalogues are, as might be expected, more in harmony with the opinions of experts; consequently this important section of the catalogues is, on the whole, most valuable. Of more uniform quality are the lists of drawings and etchings, although as to the last we wish M. Michel had relied upon fewer, especially English, authorities, and listened with somewhat greater attention than he has done to the arguments of Prof. Legros and Mr. Seymour Haden about the genuineness of certain etchings. The opinions of these critics, of Bartsch, and of Wilson would have been quite sufficient, without the addition of inferior authorities.

The book before us has arisen out of a brief biography which the author wrote in 1885 for "Les Artistes Célèbres," one of the best of that excellent series, and M. Michel has employed the same method of arranging his materials, making the biographical portion a sort of thread on which the criticisms and descriptions of the master's works are strung in a carefully considered chronological order, which sometimes, but not often, departs from the views of Bartsch, Claussin, Kolloff (to this inadequately recognized biographer of Rembrandt a well-merited compliment is paid), Scheltema, Vosmaer, and Bode. Biographical details which have become known to the world since 1885 are interspersed among the older materials, and each section has, with rare critical ability and acumen, been employed to check the others. The result is a systematic and comprehensive monograph, only wanting an exhaustive index to make it a masterpiece in its way. It was hoped that the English publisher, aware how much more highly good indexes are valued in this country than in France, would supply that indispensable element of a good book. That the index, so far as it goes, is good is creditable to Mr. Heinemann, but it is little more than a bare

list of proper names, and it would have given us greater pleasure to have been able to say that it is an exemplary and complete analytical and topical index.

The English translation is in some respects to be preferred to the original, inasmuch as it has the advantage of the author's latest revision of certain minor details which, though they do not affect the biography or the descriptions and expositions of Rembrandt's pictures, are really of value in enabling the general reader to form a clear conception of Rembrandt. They are, however, too minute for notice here. On the other hand, the original version is a little more explicit as to the painter's domestic arrangements in his later days, which have been slightly slurred over in the English version. The suggestions of a few English amateurs have been accepted as to modifications of the original of no considerable importance, but, unfortunately, some of these persons do not carry so much weight in the artistic world as M. Michel, or his translator—who is scarcely qualified to balance authorities in some recondite points involving practical knowledge—and even his better instructed editor, claim for them.

We must take exception to the statement, of great importance and most undesirable originality, that the art of Rembrandt found its most exquisite expression in his etchings. This hapless proposition savours of the narrowest sort of specialism. It reads like an interlineation by an inexperienced hand, unwarily admitted into a book which certainly does not err by undervaluing the genius of the master as a painter. Three-fourths of the volumes before us being devoted to the pictures of Rembrandt and their relationship to his life and surroundings, it is hard to understand how this excessive estimate of the etchings can have been arrived at. As we are talking of the etchings, this seems to be the place for saying that M. Michel follows Wilson, considering him one of the best cataloguers of them. He is, no doubt, wise in doing so, nor can we question his good judgment in omitting the opinions of Charles Blanc—which, indeed, are not those of one versed in the difficult and recondite questions which many of these fine examples develop. On the other hand, the theories of Mr. Middleton Wake, which find acceptance in this work, have not yet gained such unqualified approval as to entitle him to rank with Wilson. We should have preferred more references to Bartsch, whose views are sometimes (not constantly) stated; although it must, with M. Michel, be admitted that the old German is a trifle antiquated. None of these writers possessed that critical power which technical knowledge and practice alone can bestow. Consequently, we prefer to look to Mr. Legros, Mr. Seymour Haden, and Mr. Hamerton, Rajon, M. Braquemond, M. Lalanne, and, if need be on technical points such as the works of Rembrandt incessantly involve, Mr. Whistler and John Burnet. We are glad, therefore, to see that M. Michel has made use of Mr. Seymour Haden's researches into the authorship of many etchings bearing Rembrandt's name—researches which did not, of course, touch upon virgin ground, but rather developed and

systematized the opinions and suspicions of older students. The acceptance, with some reservations, of the historical conclusions of Dr. Bode is also wise. Of him it might not unfairly be said that he surpasses Vosmaer as much as the great Dutch authority surpassed Scheltema. The studies which have done most for Rembrandt's personal reputation are historical and biographical rather than technical. In these respects Vosmaer, a man of letters, industrious, methodical, and indefatigable, versed in Dutch literature, but with no pretensions to be an art critic, effected a great deal. Dr. Bode, with a larger experience and better opportunities than any of his forerunners possessed, has corrected much and added more; and he has incorporated in his various essays what the antiquaries had unearthed in the archives of Holland.

Serviceable as it has been to students of Rembrandt's etchings and drawings, photography has proved rather a treacherous guide in the examination of his paintings and those of his school, largely because it takes so little account of repaints and restorations that nothing less than technical knowledge and inspection of the original work suffices to detect—defects which too often vitiate the genuineness of examples of the highest claims and loftiest reputations. Yet without photography the critical study of Rembrandt would, owing to the prodigiously increased value of his works, be the exclusive privilege of millionaires, and enthusiasts like the late M. Dutuit; and, besides, photography has done much for the biography of the master; for example, by reproducing the portraits of Saskia van Uylenborch and Hendrickje Stoffels, Titus van Ryn, the master's son, Neeltge his mother, and the portraits of his friends Sylvius, Bonus, De Jonghe, and the like—a circle among whom Rembrandt may be said to live again in these pages, which are profusely illustrated.

M. Michel brings into prominence that remarkable episode in the career of his hero, the history of Geertje Dirix, who gave Rembrandt so much trouble about her wages, and whom certain historians have, on slender grounds enough, credited with setting her cap at her master. Finally she had to be placed in a lunatic asylum at Gouda, where, we believe, she died. The difficulties with Geertje brought to the front a much more interesting young woman, the now world-renowned Hendrickje Stoffels, who seems to have been a sort of under-nurse of Titus, and was undoubtedly his father's favourite model. A comparison of her portrait in the Louvre, dated c. 1652, with the superb 'Bathsheba' in the Lacaze Collection, as well as the hardly less admirable 'Woman Bathing' in the National Gallery, leaves little doubt that she was his mistress, the mother of children (thus much 'Bathsheba' indicates most plainly) long before the elders of her congregation lectured and threatened her. Houbraken's statement that she was a peasant of Ransdorp on the Westphalian border is curiously confirmed by a legal document associating her with that locality, a document which likewise tells us that Hendrickje probably could not write, as it is signed with her cross. There is no evidence to show that she ever became her

master's wife; it is her saving claim to our respect that not only did Titus van Ryn, who was Saskia's heir, bequeath to her and her daughter, his own half-sister, all his property, but that she remained Rembrandt's faithful and affectionate companion throughout all his troubles, including the catastrophe of his bankruptcy, and, illiterate as she was, actually started with Titus in business as what we should call a fine-art dealer, Rembrandt himself acting in the capacity of adviser in general. Still the whole affair—which even M. Michel has treated as a kind of heroic tale of domestic sacrifice—looks very like a modern "family arrangement," which might or might not be for the benefit of the master's creditors, who unquestionably did not approve of it. Undoubtedly Hendrickje's part in it has a touch of pathos about it; and we willingly join those who deplore the fact that the brave woman died some years before the man who needed her devotion, intelligence, and courage, and whom she left "old, lonely, and half broken-hearted," yet not entirely without means, friends, or reputation, as many have imagined.

On one point—the aloofness of Rembrandt, to which M. Michel ascribes some of the master's characteristic actions—we thoroughly agree with the eminent French writer; but to some of his criticisms—for instance, the idea that the well-known portraits of Pancras and his wife are really portraits of Rembrandt and Saskia—it is out of our power to assent.

Finally, it is our duty to express for the book an almost unqualified admiration and to recommend it in very warm terms to all who desire a companion and guide while they follow the strange career of one of the greatest geniuses of the seventeenth century, for whom some of the best critics claim that he should be recognized as the most original of all artists. The illustrations are well chosen and brilliant. This praise is due to the French original before us, even more than to the handsome volumes issued in English by Mr. Heinemann. In the latter there are a few slightly inferior specimens, but not enough to reduce the value of the publication. Miss Simmonds's translation is very bright and clear, unusually exact and spirited, while it is only here and there some technical terms are inadequately rendered. Mr. Wedmore's share in the book seems very small indeed, at most of no great interest or importance. Apart from this we may add that everybody concerned in the work has reason to be proud of it.

MR. HAVERFIELD has again issued his interesting report on the *Roman Inscriptions in Britain* (Exeter, Pollard). Three inscriptions deserve especial notice. One discovered at Cirencester contains two hexameters of the fourth century, commemorating the restoration by L. Septimius, Governor of Britannia Prima, of a column and statue of Jupiter. This shows, as Mr. Haverfield remarks, that Cirencester was in Britannia Prima. The second, the Carlisle gravestone, also belongs to the fourth century. The third is the Lanchester altar raised to the goddess Garmangabis (?) and the Divinity of Gordian III. by a troop (*vexillatio*) of Suevi.

THE CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT CARNARVON.

IN return for the visit paid to Killarney a few years ago by the Cambrian Archaeological Association, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland have this year been invited to hold a joint meeting with their Welsh brethren at Carnarvon. About fifty members of each society arrived at Carnarvon on Monday afternoon. In the evening a meeting was held at which a paper was read by Mr. George Coffey, M.R.I.A., on 'Prehistoric Ornament, and its Relation to Cup and Circle Markings.' Mr. Coffey's researches at Newgrange, the results of which have been published in the *Transactions* of the Royal Irish Academy, are already well known to archaeologists, and the direction he is working in is likely to lead to valuable results. Mr. Coffey's theory is that the prehistoric sculptures found at Lough Crew and in other parts of Ireland are merely degenerate forms of the same class of ornament, composed of concentric circles, chevrons, lozenges, &c., which is found on the Greek pottery of the archaic period, and that they came to Ireland by one of the trade routes with other objects imported from the Mediterranean.

The excursion on Tuesday was to Conway, where the castle, church, town walls, and Plas Mawr were inspected during the morning. In the afternoon the party drove to Caerhun, the Roman Conovium, and on the return journey to Carnarvon stopped at Bangor in order to visit Penrhyn Castle. Here the President, Lord Penrhyn, read his inaugural address to the members assembled in the great hall of the castle. Lord Penrhyn apologized for his lack of knowledge of archaeology, and said he did not wish to inflict on his audience a learned disquisition on a subject with regard to which he preferred to learn rather than to teach. His lordship, however, expressed the deep interest he took in the preservation of Welsh antiquities, and deprecated their destruction or removal from the localities where they were found. Prof. Sayce moved a vote of thanks to the President for his address, and Archdeacon Thomas, in seconding the motion, referred to the wonderful prehistoric remains on Tre'r Ceiri, near Carnarvon. He called attention to the fact that although the owner, Mr. R. H. Wood, of Rugby, had requested General Pitt Rivers to get it scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, and had signed all the necessary documents, the Government had declined to defray the expense required for its adequate protection. Archdeacon Thomas mentioned that at a meeting of the Committee of the Cambrian Archaeological Association on the previous evening a resolution had been passed that the members for the county in which Tre'r Ceiri was situated should be communicated with on the subject and an endeavour made to bring pressure to bear on the Government, so as to ensure the proper protection of one of the most interesting prehistoric remains in Great Britain.

DR. TOPHAM'S NOTES.

IN examining, through the kindness of Dr. Cornish, the collection of archaeological drawings made in Rome in the first quarter of last century by Dr. Richard Topham, and now preserved in the Fellows' Library at Eton College, I took a note of those few which possess a special interest for English antiquaries. The excavations and the discoveries mentioned in these notes are known, no doubt, from other sources; but I do not think it possible to find a better set of illustrations than those made for Dr. Topham.

In the portfolio or volume entitled 'Miscellanea,' pl. 61 (a fluted vase with handles of a graceful shape) bears the following inscription: "This antique vase of porphyry was destroyed in the fire at Whitehall."

Pl. 72, a head of Minerva of gilt bronze, exquisitely drawn from four points of view:—

"The figure of the head taken up in Stall street, near y^e Bell Inn in Bath, in digging to make a common sewer in the middle of y^e street, on y^e 20th of July, 1727, about 15 foot deep, suposed to be Pallas, the Head in Brasse gild'd with gold bigger than life, placed now in y^e town Hall by y^e mayor & aldermen at Bath, Somersetshire. Bernard Lens fecit Aug 24, 1727."

Pl. 75, a polychrome mosaic pavement of a British-Roman villa, has no indication of find.

Pl. 76, a segment of a round polychrome mosaic pavement, 22 ft. in diameter:—

"Part of a Roman pavement in mosaick work found in the Churchyard at Woodchester near Minchinhampton in Gloucestershire. The length of the whole work is 141 feet lying for the most part six feet underground. This pavement is composed of small bricks of an inch cube of various colours, and is said to contain great varieties of figures both animal and vegetable, but many bodies lying now buried upon it, it is rare to meet with any part so entire as the following piece, which was delineated and colour'd upon the spot by R. Bradley August 2: ann. 1722."

Pl. 77, a polychrome mosaic of a geometrical pattern:—

"Pavimentum tessellatum apud Kaer Leion in agro Monmouthensi 1692 repertum."

Pl. 78, fragments of mosaic in white, black, and red:—

"Pavimentum tessellatum Cicestriae in Hortis Palatii Episcopalis repertum 1727."

Pl. 79, part of pavement in blue, yellow, red, and white:—

"Pavimentum tessellatum, propé vicum vulgo vocatum Great-Tero, in agro Oxoniensi repertum."

Pl. 80, engraving from *Phil. Trans.*, No. 402, plate 1:—

"Part of a Roman mosaick pavement found in Denton fields, Febr., 1727/8."

Pl. 81, pen-and-ink design of large and beautiful pavement:—

"Pavimentum tessellatum ex albis flavis Rubris et caeruleis tessellis compositum. Hayfordiae in agro Northamptonensi repertum 1699."

Pl. 81, a coloured engraving of a pavement 36 ft. long, 25 ft. wide, discovered

"at Stunsfeild near Woodstock by an Husbandman whose plough hilt first against an urn. E. L. Delint."

In the volume entitled 'Statue,' pl. 50 is "a bust of Gieta in the Castle of Windsor. W^m Kent del."

In an oblong volume without title, at p. 63, there is a letter addressed from Tripoli di Barberia by B. Lodington to Lord Vere Beauchlerk, and dated June 12th, 1726. It relates to the measurement and drawing of a triumphal arch which had been ordered by Lodington while Beauchlerk was at Port Mahon. The designs are very simple. The letter contains also a description of the monument.

RODOLFO LANCIANI.

SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 14th inst. the following pictures, the property of the Duchess of Montrose: W. Collins, *The Disposal of a Favourite Lamb*, 420*l.* T. S. Cooper, *Sheep and Goats*, 367*l.* T. Faed, *The Poor, the Poor Man's Friend*, 682*l.* T. Gainsborough, *Madame Le Brun, three-quarters-length, sitting in a chair*, 3,255*l.*; Mrs. Fischer, in a white dress, with rose and lace head-dress, 110*l.* F. Goodall, *Returning from Market*, 131*l.* Sir E. Landseer, *New-foundland Dog Venus and Rabbit*, 220*l.*; A Scotch Terrier, 141*l.* Sir F. Leighton, *Helen on the Walls of Troy*, 430*l.* W. Müller, *L'Ariceia*, 735*l.* Sir J. Reynolds, *Mrs. Mathew, wife of the Rev. H. Mathew*, 4,620*l.*; Mrs. Pownall as Hebe, 630*l.*; Mrs. Burrell, in white and gold dress, 430*l.*; Nelly O'Brien, 325*l.*; A Girl and Dog, 535*l.* G. Romney, *Mrs. Moody, three-quarters-length, with a dog in her lap*, 420*l.*; Lady Hamilton as the Magdalen, 420*l.*; Lady Hamilton as Ariadne, 472*l.* G. Vincent, *The Ford, a scene at Thorpe, near Norwich, Whitlingham in the distance*, 168*l.* F. R. Lee and T. S. Cooper, *A Woody River Scene, with cows watering*, 346*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

By way of summarizing the additions most recently placed in the National Gallery, and indicating their positions, let us say that in Room V. will be found No. 1411, 'The Adoration of the Shepherds' and 'A Pietà,' two small pictures by E. di Roberti; in Room VII., No. 1418, 'St. Jerome in his Study,' already described and criticized at length in our notice of the Winter Exhibition of this year at Burlington House, by Antonello da Messina; in Room VIII., No. 1417, 'The Agony in the Garden,' by A. Mantegna; in Room IX., No. 1410, 'The Virgin and Child,' by Ambrogio Borgognone, and No. 1416, 'The Virgin and Child, with two Saints,' by F. Mazzuola; and in the Octagon Room, No. 1419, 'The Legend of St. Giles,' which is on a screen. On a screen in Room X. is 'A View of Haarlem,' by G. Berkheyden; and in Room XI., likewise on a screen, is 'A Terrace Scene,' by Jan Steen.

THE antiquities lately discovered by Prof. Flinders Petrie in the temple of Coptos, in Upper Egypt, will be exhibited to the public in the Edwards Library, University College, Gower Street, from July 23rd to September 1st.

THE British Archaeological Association will devote the first two days of their Manchester Congress to the city itself. On Wednesday, August 1st, Mytton Hall, Stydd Chapel, and Whalley Abbey will be visited; on Thursday, Macclesfield, Gawsworth, Congleton, Astbury, and Little Moreton Hall will be visited; and on Friday, Nantwich, Acton, Bunbury, and Dorfold Hall; while on Saturday, Blackstone Edge will be the goal of the trip, the return journey being through Rochdale and Middleton.

THE studios, 115, Ebury Street, Eaton Square, will be open to the public, on presentation of visiting cards, from Monday to Saturday next, when the works of the late Mr. W. Calder Marshall will be on view.

It was a happy thought of Mr. J. G. Naish, the well-known painter of Cornish and Devonshire coast landscapes, obeying in this matter the sympathies and taste of his late wife, to place a full-size cast in bronze from Luca della Robbia's panel called 'The Heavenly Choir' in the church at Ilfracombe, in the churchyard of which Mrs. Naish, dying in 1893, lies buried. The original is now in the Bargello, and represents a numerous group of wingless angels, with psalteries in their hands, singing in honour of God.

MR. ALLAN WYON writes:—

"In your report of the proceedings of the Congress of Archaeological Societies you state that I objected to the suggestion that a ten-foot rod, marked with feet and inches, and metres and centimetres, should be introduced into the series of photographs of objects of archaeological interest which it is proposed to take. Permit me to state that I have never objected to the introduction of the two scales, but, on the other hand, I have always approved of it. At the Congress I heard some objections uttered. I therefore asked a question about it, which had the effect of eliciting remarks which, in my opinion, ought to have satisfied all minds as to the advantages of inserting the two measures on the rod."

THE French portrait painter M. J. E. Saintin is dead. He obtained medals in 1866 and 1870, a bronze medal in 1889 (at the Exhibition), and the Legion of Honour in 1877.

MESSRS. FROST & REED are showing at their Gallery in Bristol a series of water-colour drawings by Mr. E. M. Wimperis.

THE first portion of the collection of English coins of the late Mr. Henry Webb, of Redstone Manor House, Redhill, sold on Monday, the 9th inst., and five following days, for 3,935*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* We shall give the prices realized by some of the more interesting pieces next week.

ONE of those accidents which plague the critic even more than any one else has made Mr. Calderon's brilliant 'Aphrodite,' No. 143 at the Grafton Galleries (see p. 71, col. 1, line

22, last week), appear to belong to Mr. Alma Tadema, who, indeed, gave us the powerful 'Cleopatra,' which immediately precedes the picture of the goddess.

THE subscription for the purchase, as an addition to the French national collection of paintings, of Turner's 'Ancient Italy,' which has been for some time on view in Paris, is abandoned, although the attempt to obtain it was energetically made, widely known, and deserved success.

THE bronze statue of Condorcet, by M. Jacques Perrin, which was much admired in the Salon of 1892, has been set up on the Quai Conti, Paris, as a pendant to the statue of Voltaire. In the Jardin des Tuileries, M. Aubé's statue of F. Boucher (surely not the most admirable of French painters, and far inferior to Watteau, who is honoured only at Valenciennes) has been erected. It is proposed to erect a statue of Alphonse de Neuville at St. Omer, his birthplace.

PROF. ERMAN, the Director of the Egyptian Department of the Berlin Museum, has finished the catalogue of the collection under his care. It is expected that it will be ready for issue next month. The price may be from two to three marks.

THE portrait group of the De Ribeaucourt family, attributed to Van Dyck, which has recently been added to the Brussels National Gallery, is described by a correspondent as far from a satisfactory acquisition. Probably no student of the art of Van Dyck will accept it as being by the hand of the master. The same arrangement of the larger portion of the group, even to minute details, is found in other well-known work. The picture appears to have received modern repainting in parts, but it is, of course, a piece of seventeenth century work. Under the circumstances, the price, 8,000*l.*, appears to be extravagant. The contents of the Brussels National Gallery generally are so admirable and important, that all interested in painting must regret the acquisition of works of doubtful authenticity.

M. V. PALMAROLI, the well-known and able Spanish painter, has been appointed Director of the Madrid Gallery in the place of M. F. Madrazo, deceased.

WE are glad to see that Prof. R. Rahn, of Zurich, has prevailed upon the municipal authorities in Zug to renounce their cruel scheme for the destruction of the lovely little church of St. Oswald, built in 1478. There was formerly, and perhaps still is, within this church a wooden statue of the king on horseback, with the arms of England, and the inscription, "Sanctus Oswaldus, Rex Angliæ, patronus hujus ecclesie." There is also a painting of St. Oswald in prayer before the battle, which formerly stood above the high altar, and is attributed to Carlo Maratti. It is now in one of the aisles.

MUSIC**THE WEEK.**

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Miss Liza Lehmann's Farewell Concert.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA.—'Aida.'

THAT Miss Liza Lehmann should decide to retire from the profession of a vocalist in consequence of her approaching marriage is to be regretted, for few, if any, concert-room singers have gained wider esteem and appreciation of recent years. Miss Lehmann has throughout firmly resisted the temptation to devote herself to what are ignominiously termed shop-songs, and in higher class lyrics, both English and foreign, she has given unbounded pleasure to amateurs of refined taste. The farewell concert of a

singer so closely associated with all that is best and purest in vocal art must, therefore, be regarded as one of the most noteworthy events of the waning season; and as a matter of course St. James's Hall was well filled last Saturday afternoon. As an executant Miss Lehmann's share in the programme was limited to three songs which she has done much to render popular, namely, Hook's "O listen to the voice of love," Francis Thomé's 'Les Perles d'Or,' and the old French song, 'La Charmante Marguerite.' But she was also represented as a composer by two delicate little pianoforte pieces, 'Abdallah' and 'Valse de Sentiment,' which were played with finish by Madame Haas; and by the pleasing song 'Mirage,' sung with expression by Miss Marian McKenzie. The most noteworthy item in the programme was a setting of the 'Ave Maria' from the pen of Mr. Herbert Bedford, for the unusual combination of contralto solo, contralto chorus, violoncello, pianoforte, harp, and organ. The music is somewhat after the manner of Gounod, and the piece was well rendered by Miss Florence Oliver, Mr. J. Preuvencers, Mr. Ellis Bedford, Miss Adelaide Arnold, and Mr. A. E. Denman, with a choir of ladies from the Guildhall School of Music. Miss Fanny Davies, Mr. David Bispham, Mr. J. Robertson, Madame Alice Gomez, and Mr. Plunket Greene took effective part in the concert.

It has been said with truth that operas based on Oriental subjects are not received with much favour in this country, and even a work so picturesque and beautiful as Verdi's 'Aida' can scarcely be said to form an exception to the rule. Certainly the list of artists announced for Tuesday's performance was unequal, the principal tenor, Signor Morello, and the principal soprano, Madame Adini, being by no means wholly satisfactory, either in voice or appearance. But Signorina Giulia Ravogli as Amneris, M. Edouard de Reszke as Ramfis, M. Plançon as the Egyptian monarch, and Signor Maggi as Amonasro were all admirable, and considering the lateness of the season, and the excessive fatigue to which the Covent Garden company has been subjected this year, the general performance was surprisingly smooth.

Musical Gossip.

THERE is some probability that the site recently occupied by Her Majesty's Theatre may again be devoted to musical purposes. A scheme is on foot to erect a large concert hall on this historic ground, the appearance of which at the present time is an eyesore in the heart of the metropolis.

AT the annual festival of the Tonic Sol-fa Choral Association at the Crystal Palace last Saturday a new cantata, entitled 'The King's Error,' by Mr. Henry Coward, libretto by Mr. W. W. Chisholm, was performed, and proved to be a work of considerable merit—indeed, much above the average of compositions primarily intended for sol-faists. The cantata was exceedingly well rendered, under the composer's direction, by a force, as regards the choir, of Handel Festival dimensions, and with Madame Clara Samuel, Mr. James Gawthrop, Mr. R. Grice, and Mr. Charles Siebert as the principal vocalists.

WE have now before us the full prospectus of the approaching festival of the Three Choirs at Hereford, and the meeting promises to be

one of the most interesting held for many years. The performances will be as follows: Tuesday morning, September 11th, 'Elijah.' Wednesday morning, Dvorák's 'Requiem,' Mozart's Symphony in G minor, and a new cantata, 'The Cradle of Christ,' being a setting of the 'Stabat Mater Speciosa,' by Prof. Bridge; evening, a portion of Bach's 'Christmas' Oratorio, and the first two parts of Haydn's 'Creation.' Thursday morning, Dr. A. C. Mackenzie's 'Bethlehem,' the prelude to 'Parsifal,' Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm, and Spohr's 'Last Judgment'; evening, Dr. Hubert Parry's 'Job' and 'Mendelssohn's 'Lobgesang.' Friday morning, 'The Messiah.' Tuesday evening, a secular concert in the Shire Hall, including a new ballad for soli, chorus, and orchestra, 'Sir Ogie and the Ladie Elsie,' by Dr. C. H. Lloyd, and a Wagner selection; and Friday evening, a chamber concert, also in the Shire Hall, including Brahms's Pianoforte Quintet in F minor, Op. 34, Mozart's Clarinet Quintet, and a quartet by Beethoven. The principal vocalists engaged are Mesdames Albani, Evangeline Florence, Anna Williams, Hilda Wilson, Agnes Wilson, and Jessie King; and Messrs. Lloyd, Houghton, Santley, Plunket Greene, Robert Grice, and Watkin Mills. The orchestra of sixty-eight performers will be led by Mr. Carrodus; the chorus will be supplied by the shires of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, with the detachment from Leeds which on one or two recent occasions has been dispensed with; and the conductor is Mr. G. R. Sinclair, the organist of the cathedral, who three years ago proved himself well qualified for the discharge of his onerous duties.

TAKING UP the record of concerts from Thursday last week, we have first to note the high-class miscellaneous programme on the afternoon of that day at St. James's Hall, in aid of a Roman Catholic Church at the East-End of London. Criticism in this instance is, of course, out of the question, but it may be said that valuable services were rendered by Miss Janotha, Madame Marie Duma, Master Huberman, M. Shiruski, M. Edouard de Reszke, and Mr. Dudley Buck.

On the same afternoon, M. Léon Delafosse, a youthful pianist, gave a recital at the new Salle Erard, and proved himself already a brilliant executant, with promise of a higher degree of excellence in the future. His touch is powerful, and he should learn how to modify it in a small room. Furthermore, there was frequently exaggeration of style in his playing, especially in Beethoven's Sonata in C sharp minor; but he was far more acceptable in virtuosos pieces by Rubinstein, Godard, Dubois, and others. Some songs from his pen, in the style of Massenet, together with others by Chaminade, were sung with passionate expression by M. Clément.

On Thursday evening Miss Fillunger, Miss Emily Shinner, and Mr. Leonard Borwick gave the last of their recitals at the Queen's Hall, the programme on this occasion being devoted to Brahms, including the Sonata in D minor for piano and violin, Op. 108; four of the 'Hungarian Dances' for the same instrument; the Pianoforte Variations on a Theme by Schumann, Op. 9; and eight *Lieder*. It is almost needless to add that the rendering of the whole of the items fell little short of perfection.

The concerts of the past week have shown distinctly that the season is waning. On Monday evening at the small Queen's Hall Mlle. Otta Brony gave an agreeable entertainment, displaying her well-trained voice to advantage in items by Maillart, August Enna (a Danish musician of evident ability), Hollman, Bendel, James Hook, and other composers. She received able assistance from Mlle. Achard, a skilful harpist from Paris, Mr. Hirwen Jones, M. Hollman, Mlle. Marie de Lido, and other artists.

On Tuesday afternoon there were some minor concerts. Mlle. Marie Dubois, a well-trained pianist, gave a miscellaneous programme at the Salle Erard, and was assisted by Madame Sterling, M. Johannes Wolff, and M. Hollman. At Collard & Collard's rooms Miss Martin Hawkins, a young mezzo-soprano singer of considerable promise, offered another entertainment of a similar character, of which details are not required.

A SUCCESSFUL conversation was given by Trinity College, London, on Wednesday evening, at the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. A large number of students took part in a lengthy programme, and on the whole testified to the soundness of the work carried on by the institution, which grants diplomas only to those who display the required measure of capacity. In these days of "bogus" musical degrees attention may well be drawn to the services rendered to the art by Trinity College.

WE read of some curious performances by the wind instrument class at the Brussels Conservatoire. Liszt's Rhapsodie, No. 14, was executed by seventeen clarinets, the instruments ranging from the high E flat to the bass clarinet, thus giving a compass of several octaves. Some fragments from Wagner were also performed on a number of tubas. Experiments of this nature are of doubtful utility.

THE extensive Wagner literature has just been enlarged by a volume entitled 'Briefe von Richard Wagner an August Roeckel.' The latter was an intimate friend of the *Meister*, and like him took part in the rising at Dresden in 1849, but unlike him he allowed himself to be captured and suffered imprisonment in consequence.

It has been arranged that the Oesterleini Wagner-Museum, founded at Vienna, shall be transferred to Weimar. A more suitable home could not be named, as the poet-composer won first recognition for his mature works in this city, thanks to the intervention of Franz Liszt.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

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| MON. | Royal Opera, Covent Garden. |
| TUE. | Royal Academy of Music Students' Orchestral Concert, 3, St. James's Hall. |
| WED. | Royal Opera, Covent Garden. |
| THUR. | Royal Academy of Music Prize Distribution, 230, St. James's Hall. |
| FRI. | Royal Opera, Covent Garden. |
| SAT. | Royal Opera, Covent Garden. |

DRAMA

Shakespeare Studies, and Essay on English Dictionaries. By the late Prof. T. S. Baynes, LL.B., LL.D. With a Biographical Preface by Prof. Lewis Campbell. (Longmans & Co.)

THE sagacious, though perhaps slightly cynical remark of Samuel Rogers, that whenever a new book was published he read an old one, does not apply to the present volume; for though new it is also old, its contents having first appeared in and between the years 1868 and 1880. There are five articles, and all are of real value, the least so, perhaps, the last, viz., that on English Dictionaries, for in that department things have moved on since Latham's edition of Johnson represented the high-water mark of English lexicography; but even this article exhibits many interesting specimens of its author's wide and various reading, and of his shrewdness and acumen. Nor, indeed, is it altogether alien from the main theme of the book, as it, too, contains some illustrations of Shakespeare.

Certainly this is a volume to be welcomed by every Shakespearean student, as the

'Encyclopædia Britannica' and old numbers of the *Edinburgh Review* and of *Fraser's Magazine* are not always within reach, and these papers well deserve to be so. There is a very common impression that not much that is new remains to be said on Shakespeare, that the subject is exploited, that the mine is worked out; and semi-educated persons, who are incapable of sinking fresh shafts or driving new galleries, inform us that he did not write his own plays. One of the distinctions, indeed, of the *fin de siècle*—at least amongst the duncees thereof—is the thrilling discovery that nobody in the seventeenth century and thereabouts wrote his own works, but that everybody wrote everybody else's. We really think it is time that an asylum was provided for these people, or, at least, a wing for their accommodation added to Colney Hatch or Hanwell. The Shakespeare wing it might be called; and the library should be well furnished with every requisite for the advancement of ignorance in the shape of the productions of the unhappy occupants and their predecessors in the same line. Prof. Baynes does not even acknowledge the existence of these "naturals"—they were, indeed, less in evidence a score years ago—but with a quite remarkable freshness and vigour he studies both the life and the writings of the great dramatist who was born and bred and, to say nothing of the intermediate connexion, passed his declining years at Stratford-on-Avon. He wholly disproves the notion that all that can be said or discovered about Shakespeare has already been put forward. It is really interesting and refreshing to be reminded how much remains to be done—how far from being exhausted is the province of Shakespearean research. The harvest truly is plentiful even yet, if only skilled and competent labourers will set to their hand. This, perhaps, is the most striking and the most useful lesson this volume teaches, and teaches excellently by example, not by precept.

Thoroughly well equipped both as a reader and as a thinker, Prof. Baynes was easily able to make really valuable additions to our knowledge both of Shakespeare the man and of Shakespeare the writer, and his brilliant success is a great encouragement to all genuine students. The Malones and Steevenses and Dyces and Halliwell-Philippes, carefully and steadily as they toiled in the field to which they attached themselves, have yet even there left something for the intelligent gleaner; and there are other fields that these men with all their industry scarcely or not at all traversed. Far away yet is the time when Elizabethan scholars may sing that dreary and so often false burden of "the unemployed," that they have no work to do. And these papers of a *bond fide* labourer are a proof that such a time is not yet within a measurable distance, if, indeed, it ever will be.

The parentage of Shakespeare has, of course, been discussed over and over again. No one knows his own house, to use Juvenal's phrase, better than we all know the current facts about his ancestry both on "the spear side" (so literally in this case) and on "the spindle." But Prof. Baynes has been the first, we think, to illustrate noticeably and considerably the resemblances between Shakespeare's character and his father's,

and those between Shakspeare and his mother—to really connect him with his parents, so to speak. It has been pointed out often enough that the father had presumably a taste for the drama. "At all events," to quote Halliwell-Phillipps,

"dramatic entertainments are first heard of at Stratford-on-Avon during the year of his bailiffship, and were, it may fairly be presumed, introduced in unison with his wishes as they certainly must have been with his sanction. At some period between Michaelmas, 1568, and the same day in 1569, the Queen's and the Earl of Worcester's players visited the town and gave representations before the Council, the former company receiving nine shillings and the latter twelve pence for their first performances, to which the public were admitted without payment."

And very plausibly it has been conjectured that the words actually used by a contemporary native of Gloucester with reference to "a stage-play which I saw when I was a child" might well be put into Shakspeare's mouth: "My father took me with him and made me stand between his legs as he sat upon one of the benches"—only Shakspeare sen. would be seated in the official chair—"where we saw and heard very well." We seem to see at once where Shakspeare got his theatrical taste from; in this respect he was "a chip of the old block." Prof. Baynes has shrewdly combined with this fact all the other facts ascertained about the father, and has gone nearer, we think, than anybody to "creating" the obscure country tradesman who begat so marvellous a son, and, what is more, to tracing what there was of family likeness between them. And so with regard to the mother: Prof. Baynes has skillfully turned to account all that is known about the Ardens, and especially of a certain Mary Arden of the Ashbies, Wilmcote, who in the year 1557 married John Shakspeare, late of Snitterfield and then of Stratford. Of course Prof. Baynes does not pretend to tell us how Shakspeare came by his genius. That is a problem insoluble by mortals. If Shakspeare had been born amidst what might be considered the most benign and favourable circumstances, that problem would still remain, not appreciably less difficult and perplexing. Such avatars defy all essays at explanation, at present at all events; nor is posterity likely to succeed better in this inquiry. All that can be done is to explore faithfully the conditions under which the *divina particula aurea* is found embodied, or, let us say, is manifested. And Prof. Baynes has undoubtedly done good service in such an exploration.

It is commonly and very plausibly inferred that there was a Celtic element in Shakspeare's blood; and the name Arden, which is certainly Celtic, has been held to indicate that he derived that element from his mother. Prof. Baynes quite agrees with Matthew Arnold as to Shakspeare's Celticity, if we may use such a noun; but he states that the Ardens were really of English descent. "They can be traced back," he says,

"not only to Norman but to Anglo-Saxon times, Alwin, an early representative of the family, and himself connected with the royal house of Athelstane, having been *vice-comes* or sheriff of Warwickshire in the time of Edward the Confessor. His son Turchill retained his extensive

possessions under the Conqueror; and when they were divided on the marriage of his daughter Margaret to a Norman noble, created by William Rufus Earl of Warwick, Turchill betook himself to his numerous lordships in the Arden district of the country, and assumed the name of De Arden or Arden."

But we cannot here and now go further into this matter. We will only add that Prof. Baynes lays great stress on the fact that it was especially in Mercia, or the Midlands, that the different ingredients of the English compound were most thoroughly mixed and fused together. Our race, like "the web of life," is "of a mingled yarn"; and the various threads of it were well interwoven in Warwickshire.

Another point of great interest in this valuable volume is the study of Shakspeare's early education, and especially of his knowledge of Ovid, and how that poet attracted and influenced him. And subsequent pages throw some considerable light on Shakspeare's vocabulary, the *Edinburgh Review* article which won so much notice in 1872 being here reprinted.

Of course the book is not immaculate. There seems a trace of adherence to certain mischievous forgeries when we read that about 1595 Shakspeare was probably "a sharer in the Blackfriars Theatre." It is too positively stated that James Burbage was Warwickshire born. This has yet to be proved; what evidence there is at present available connects him rather with Herts. It is only a conjecture that Shakspeare had recently joined Lord Leicester's company of players in 1588, and should not be put down as a fact. "Tranet," the quartos and folios' reading in 'The Merchant of Venice,' III. iv. 53, could not be derived from *tranare*. The connexion of Burbage with the Blackfriars Theatre is certainly antedated. It is surely an error to argue as if 'The Taming of the Shrew' is all from Shakspeare's pen. The strange locution "who cannot want the thought" in 'Macbeth' is certainly not cleared up by insisting that *want* there means "do without"; it remains as strange as ever, even if that gloss is accepted, as it readily may be. But these and such matters are slight things indeed compared with the merits of this volume—its learning, its freshness, its variety, its insight, its sound judgment.

One thing needful it lacks, though not the one thing, viz., an index. We hope soon to hear of a second edition, and that this serious omission is there repaired.

Trois Chefs-d'œuvre du Théâtre Russe: La Puissance des Ténèbres, par le Comte Léon Tolstoi; L'Orage, Vassilissa Melentieva, par Alexandre Nicolaievitch Ostrovski. Traduction de I. Pavlovsky et Oscar Méténier. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)—The three *chefs-d'œuvre* which M. Méténier, the author of 'En Famille,' has, with the aid of a Russian coadjutor, translated into French have all been played in Paris within the last five years. Count Tolstoi's amazing and depressing drama of peasant life was seen, as was to be expected, at the Théâtre Libre, where its reception was naturally favourable, though its pictures of Russian profligacy begat some misgivings, and its crudities put a portion of the audience to the blush. It is futile in dealing with a French translation to enter into the general merits of a powerful, original, and dramatic, if difficult and discomfiting work. It is faithfully translated, and

received what appears to have been an adequate interpretation. Much more fitted to the stage are, however, the two plays of Ostrovski which follow and form part of the *répertoire* of the Russian theatre. 'L'Orage' is a strange story of Russian womanhood. The heroine, a married woman, deliberately bestows herself upon a man to whom she has not previously spoken, led thereto by her husband's unmarried sister, who also meets her lover in secret. After making full avowal of her deed, she drowns herself in the Volga. 'Vassilissa Melentieva' is a very striking picture of the existence and Court of Ivan the Terrible, and is powerfully and almost greatly conceived. This piece also gives a lurid picture of unscrupulous womanhood. It shows, too, some touching traits of devotion, and is altogether suited to stage exposition.

THE WEEK.

DAILY'S.—'La Femme de Claude,' Pièce en Trois Actes. Par Alexandre Dumas fils.

THE mental balance of M. Alexandre Dumas is disturbed by want of humour. Very many eminent gifts are his, and an attempt to degrade him from the high position he holds would be ungracious and unwise as well as gratuitous. When, however, he moves a smile, it is not seldom by his *naïveté*. He moves rarely our laughter except when, as he is apt to do, he takes himself seriously. 'La Femme de Claude' is announced as *pièce avec préface*. A better description would almost be *préface avec pièce*. The play, which is dull and at times depressing, presents uninteresting and unedifying personages in forced and inconceivable situations, and has not a smile from beginning to close. The preface, or, as it might better be described, the *apologia*, is even more serious still, and may be read with a smile from beginning to end. The two together prove that M. Dumas is an exemplary patriot and a cunning master of the quarterstaff, and that he can, when his indignation masters his artistic sense, be a dull dramatist. It is with the drama, however, and not the preface, that we are concerned, if we are concerned at all. 'La Femme de Claude' is a disappointing play or pamphlet. Its selection by Madame Bernhardt, after it had failed, with Desclée as the heroine, to take any firm hold upon Paris, proves that great artist to have some ambition of the *saltimbanque*, using the term in no complimentary sense, to show her power to triumph over difficulties. She is a great and wily magician, and can work singular marvels. She can, indeed, commend to us scenes in the play, but the play itself she cannot commend. The character of la Bête—as, with a knowledge of the value of capitals that would have enchanted Charles Reade or the first Lord Lytton, Dumas names the woman of to-day—Madame Bernhardt can present. This Bête "était parée d'or, de pierres précieuses et de perles; elle tenait en ses mains, blanches comme du lait, un vase plein des abominations et des impuretés de Babylone, de Sodome et de Lesbos." From her body "dégageait.....une vapeur éniivrante à travers de laquelle elle apparaissait et rayonnait comme le plus beau des anges de Dieu," &c. This creature from the Apocalypse, who is the cause of the decadence of France, Madame Bernhardt can show. Has she not in *Fédora* and *Adrienne*

and Doña Sol shown how matchless are her powers of seduction? and in Théodora has she not shown a being equally sensual and unchaste? Once more she exhibits this aspect of her genius, but she shows nothing else. No other living artist can produce effects so haunting, so delirious. If such characters are to be presented, she, almost if not quite alone, can keep them within the range of art. The character is conceivable enough. It is simply Delilah. Had M. Dumas a knowledge of our language, and were he in the habit, in search of *son bien*, of climbing over his neighbour's hedge, we might have credited him with close study of 'Samson Agonistes.' What, however, is the truth is that the women of the so-called modern type are not modern at all, and that concerning creatures of the kind Milton has left little to be said. The method of dealing with such beings we will leave to M. Dumas.

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. WILLARD'S tenure of the Comedy Theatre expires on Friday next, on which night 'The Professor's Love Story' will be withdrawn. Rumour credits Mr. Willard with the intention to reproduce it at some house of which he can obtain a longer lease, and whereat he can produce another of his American successes, 'John Needham's Double,' by Mr. Joseph Hatton.

ON retiring for the purpose of a holiday from the Criterion Theatre, Mr. Wyndham will promote Mr. Charles Hawtrey to the part in 'The Candidate' which he temporarily vacates. A better substitute could not easily be found.

PERFORMANCES at the Haymarket concluded on Friday night with a single representation of 'An Enemy of the People' and 'The Ballad-Monger.'

AT an afternoon representation given at the Lyric Theatre last week for a charitable purpose, a comedietta by Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, entitled 'Terpsichore,' was played by Miss Aida Jenoure, Miss Caldwell, Mr. Harding, and Mr. Revelle.

MADAME BERNHARDT'S season at Daly's Theatre closes to-night. Before quitting England the actress will give an afternoon representation at each of the following places: Edinburgh, Glasgow, Bradford, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester—an arrangement which, with the amount of daily travel it involves, may satisfy even her appetite for work.

M. GOR has fixed December as the date of his retirement from the stage.

MR. CHARLES MORTON, who was the first manager of the Canterbury and Oxford Music-Halls and of the Alhambra Theatre, is writing his reminiscences of the variety stage.

HERMANN SUDERMANN'S new play, to which he has given the curious title 'Schmetterlings-Schlachten, eine Komödie,' has been accepted by Herr O. Blumenthal for the Lessingtheater, and will be played for the first time in the autumn.

M. P. LINDAU has completed a four-act comedy, 'Ungeratene Kinder,' which is to be produced at the Königliche Schauspielhaus in Berlin.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. G. C.—O. K.—P. B.—received. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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